PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7441.—Vol. XLIX. TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1889. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Lano, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.60, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, January 26, at 2.30.
SPECIAL MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and Following Wednesday, January 30, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Hermann Vezin; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, E. Dagnall, E. Emery, G. B. Phillips, S. Hewson; Miss MARY MOORE, and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. THE THEATRE ENTIRELY REDECORATED and UPHOLSTERED. LIGHTED THROUGHOUT by ELECTRICITY. N.B.—MATINEE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 227th Time. EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Eardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.10, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Scott Buist, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 5.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny McNulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 311th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miner; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 5,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.
Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. J. Harris. Under the management of Mrs. Oscar Beringer.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, E. H. Adrian, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, Mesdames Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, and Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 7.45, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 103th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, PAUL JONES. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 353rd Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded in the evening at 7.30 by OUITS. Doors open at 7.30; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

WHAT ABOUT THESE ALDERMEN?

It is high time that a stop was put to the kind of nonsense some people are talking about the choice of Aldermen for the County Council. On the broad question of principle there cannot be any doubt as to the attitude which should be taken up by the advanced party on the Councils everywhere. The Liberals have always been opposed to the institution of Aldermen. Aldermen were foisted upon town councils against the protest of the Liberal party fifty years ago, and the Aldermen were added to the County Councils by the Tory Government. But having got Aldermen what we have to do is to make the best of a bad business and democratize the institution as much as possible. Aldermen sit for six years, County Councillors for three. An Alderman, therefore, lasts twice as long as a County Councillor, and he ought to be chosen twice as carefully. We regret to see very little indication of a due sense of the importance of the subject in quarters where it might have been expected that there would have been at least an outward semblance of fidelity to Democratic principle.

As we stated last week we were not indisposed to a compromise by which one-third of the select one-sixth should be chosen outside the County Council. But this is the extreme limit to which we can go. We are not quite sure whether even that is not too far. But for the sake of the weaker brethren we are willing to hold to our suggested compromise, solely on the ground that it may be possible that there are desirable candidates who could not for some reason or other stand a contested election in a county division. The contention that we must not make County Councillors Aldermen because we cannot afford to risk any seats is one of the most suicidal pleas which we ever heard put forward in Radical quarters. What is it equivalent to? It is a confession made aloud in the hearing of all the metropolis that those who are making the greatest hullabaloo about the great victory of the advanced party disbelieve entirely in the reality of that victory—think it in fact a mere fluke which could not be repeated. We marvel at the blindness of the so-called Radicals who cannot see that such a confession takes all the grit and substance out of their high faluting talk about the political significance of last week's elections. If we hear any more of that kind of nonsense it will be necessary to drop the suggested compromise and insist that not a single alderman shall be elected who has not first proved himself acceptable to the electorate by winning an election in a county division. The value of last week's polls depends chiefly upon the prestige of success, and what kind of prestige can be claimed when those who make the most noise about it declare almost with the same breath that after all their vauntings about popular support, &c., they dare not put their faith to the test by risking a dozen fresh contests in constituencies where they have already a majority whether great or small? No. Of all the reasons which can be alleged for going outside the list of the elected Councillors in our search for Aldermen, the plea that we dare not vacate seats which we have just won is the very worst. If our majority is only a scratch pack got together by a lucky chance, let us at least give up the design of packing the Council with Aldermen who have not even had the luck to get selected by a fluke for some electoral division.

The Aldermen who are to be elected should be the doubly distilled essence of the democracy; they ought, in the first case, to be selected by popular election, and then read a second time and passed, as it were, by being chosen as the elect of their fellow Councillors for the Aldermanic dignity. In laying down this principle we are saying nothing that in any way goes beyond the usual and almost the invariable practice of all municipal bodies. Even in the City, as the Lord Mayor has just reminded us, no one can become an alderman who has not been first chosen by the householders of a ward. It would never do for the Municipality of the Greater London to be less democratic than the Corporation of the City, which is the standing butt of all our Radical witlings.

In all our great municipalities the ordinary course is to select the Aldermen from those who have already been honoured with the confidence of the householders. It is very rare in an English municipality for the council to go outside to elect an Alderman who has not already been chosen by the householders to represent a ward. If this principle is not adhered to, and the opposite course is taken, what will be the result? Why, that the Aldermen will be taken chiefly from the candidates whom the householders have rejected! And these candidates, defeated at the poll, will sit twice as long and therefore have twice as much authority as those who are the choice of the householders! This may suit wire-pullers and log-rollers, and those who wish to pack the Council with their friends. It is not worthy the consideration of any one who really believes, or even pretends to believe, in democratic principles. The importance of giving a good lead to the country in this matter is so great that we are almost disposed to hope that our suggested compromise may be rejected, and that all the Aldermen of the London county may be chosen exclusively from those who have proved that they command the confidence of a local voting majority of their fellow citizens. And among the Aldermen, we sincerely trust the Councillors will take care to place Lady Sandhurst, if only that the whole question of female eligibility for office may be fully tested.

THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR POLICY AT SUAKIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, *January* 11.

You challenged Sir Francis Grenfell to make good his repudiation of the accuracy of Mr. Fox's statement. As Sir Francis has now arrived in Cairo, bringing the Suakin Diaries with him, I have been allowed to see some extracts from them, and they seem to me to show that Mr. Fox and Mr. Wylde have been misinformed if not with regard to the mission of Brewster Bey at least as to the alleged change of policy when Colonel Kitchener succeeded Major Watson as Governor of the Red Sea littoral.

Sir Charles Warren's Policy.

In the first place, it must be remembered that Sir Charles Warren, of whose policy a great deal has been said, was only at Suakin for five weeks beginning in the first week of February, 1886. All that he was really able to do in so short a time was to take a survey of the situation and to draw up a memorandum embodying the opinion which he had formed respecting the lines on which it would be desirable to act. Among other things which he recommended was the closing of Suakin itself to trade and the opening of the ports of Akik and Romaya, a little further north. This was done by Major Watson, who succeeded him in May, 1886, and the same policy was pursued by Colonel Kitchener. It was only changed in the July of this year by Major Rundle, with a result which will presently be seen. When Major Watson went down he found that the tribes, whose names are as the sands of the desert, were quarrelling fiercely among themselves—raiding, robbing, revenging outrages committed, and committing fresh ones every day. For one tribe to oppose Osman Digna was in itself reason sufficient to cause another with which the first had a blood feud, to ally itself with him. At the same time his cruelty and rapacity revolted friends and enemies alike.

Brewster Bey's Mission.

Osman Digna's position at Tamai was a perpetual menace to Suakin, and every attack made upon him by the friendlies whom he oppressed was so much in favour of the Government. Raids and attacks are frequently mentioned during the first weeks of Major Watson's government. Under these circumstances news is brought into Suakin on the 19th of June that about 1,500 friendly Amarars are assembled at Handoub and desire to enter into negotiations with the Government. They request that Brewster Bey and one of their own chiefs, Mahmoud Ali, who is in the town, may be sent out to confer with them. On the 21st spies report from Tamai that Osman Digna has with him there only 500 of the tribesmen, besides 100 blacks, that all are tired of serving him, and would be glad to see him overthrown. The same day at 10.30 A.M. Brewster Bey and Mahmoud Ali start on the Brewster mission. The following extract from Brewster Bey's report describes the manner in which it was carried out. They had found the tribes assembled as they had been informed, and shortly after their own arrival the Wakeel of Hamed Mohammed, the Sheikh of Sheikhs of the Amarar tribes, arrived also with a message from Osman Digna, offering that if they would break up the movement against him and return to their homes he would promise never to come into their districts again or to interfere with them in any way. Prisoners were to be released and old injuries forgiven. At the

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

A strange tale of the sea comes from the Baltic. More than a hundred years ago two vessels went to the bottom of the Gulf of Finland, the cargo of one of which consisted of glittering silver. Two diving companies at Revel have lately begun to explore the submarine regions near Jussarö, where the vessels sank, and the divers have now really come upon them. But like the castle in which the Sleeping Beauty lay, the hulls had all been overgrown by a century's growth of seaweeds and tang. Now a way has been cut through this wet wall of weeds, but as yet the interior of the vessel has not been explored, as the divers fear that the deck is too rotten to carry them.

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Of the treasures of silver nothing has so far come to hand, but the remains of apples, cucumbers, buckles, coffee pots, and shoes with pointed toes have been brought to the light of day, together with some well-corked bottles, all of which, however, burst as soon as the "air of heaven" touched them. The second vessel lies further out at sea; on its deck lies a great heavy stone, which is evidently part of the cargo. As soon as the Gulf of Finland throws off its coat of ice, the investigations will be resumed.

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"All is well wat ends well," says a French confrère, after congratulating the monks of the Grande Chartreuse on having rejected the offer of selling the monopoly of the manufacture of their famous liqueur to an English firm. "The news," concludes the sprightly writer, "was entirely without foundation, for our exquisite digestive has no inclination whatever to pass into the hands of the enemy—pardon!—of England."

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For five long years Lucerne has been a town divided against itself in the matter of the Mariahilf Church. On January 1, 1884, the town council agreed to hand the church over to the Old Catholics of the town as a place of worship. But the Government of the canton Lucerne does not love the Old Catholics, and protested. The Bundesrath, however, was on the side of the town council, and the Old Catholics kept their church, till after much haggling and wrangling the canton Government has now at last succeeded in obtaining a decree according to which no Old Catholic priest, and no priest except such as may be admitted by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Basle, is allowed to officiate at the Mariahilf Church.

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In the garden of the Princesses' Palace at Berlin a young chestnut tree is lustily growing which has a touching story. When William I. celebrated his ninetieth birthday the Crown Prince (Frederick III.), surrounded by his family, planted the sapling with his own hands. The old Emperor has been gathered to his fathers; his son is sleeping in the peaceful chapel of the Friedenskirche, but the young tree, on which the nation looks as on a keepsake from its noble Emperor Frederick III., is even now preparing to blossom forth again when its and the old Emperor's birthday comes in March.

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The brothers Battenberg have hitherto not surprised the world by their scholarly habits or by their thirsting after knowledge, and I am therefore glad to hear that Franz Josef, the youngest of the four brothers, is working hard at the Leipzig University. It appears that he aspires after the title of Doctor of Philosophy, having obtained which he hopes to enter upon a diplomatic career. Studying philosophy in order to practise diplomacy is not a bad idea.

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His Eminence Prince Ceschi di Santa Croce is a worthy man, but he is just now agitating for a reform the popularity of which I venture to doubt. The "Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem," or, as it is generally called, the Maltese Cross, has done service for many years, and has become as distinguished in its present form as the Red or the Iron Cross. His Eminence, however, thinks that its shape ought to be changed, and the reform is to take place very soon, unless an energetic protest is raised against such vandalism.

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An old beggar has just died at a Paris hospital who had joined the number of centenarians several years ago. On the birthday of M. Chevreul old Noël was always among the crowd who came to congratulate the veteran, and at his last visit he addressed his "colleague," who is a total abstainer, thus: "You are more than a hundred years old, although you have only drunk water; but I, who have never taken anything but wine, am still older than you." Old Noël's "premature" death was due to a fall, which accident was not without connection with the wine drinking.

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On dit that Professor Geffcken is going to write a pamphlet on his recent "case," but I have it on good authority that he does not intend doing anything of the kind. On the contrary the Professor is tired, and in want of (congenial) retirement, and he will probably go in February either to Genoa or to San Remo, there to seek recreation after all the recent worry and excitement.

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The King of Greece has conferred the Great Cross of the Saviour, the highest Greek distinction, on M. Pasteur, in order to show his admiration for the work of the illustrious French savant.

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St. Petersburg will be the playground of a number of august visitors during the coming summer. At the beginning of June the King and Queen of Denmark will arrive; a little later the King and Queen of Greece will join them; the Prince of Montenegro, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughter, Princess Alix, follows soon after, and his Eastern Highness the Shah, after pausing a few days at St. Petersburg during the spring, will return there after his visits to the various European Courts. It is also rumoured that the Prince of Wales will join the party in order to be present at the wedding of the Grand Duke Paul, and surely the Princess will accompany him in order to make one of the "happy family"?

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One of the most interesting parts of the new number of the *Revue Internationale* is "La Poésie" in which some of the most charming of Spanish and German poems are done into French, the original being in each case given for comparison. The translations are given in prose, according to the new French idea of the fitness of such things, except in the case of one of Carmen Sylva's poems, which is excellently translated into French rhyme. But why in the world cannot the "reader" of the *Revue* look after the correct spelling of the German text? The signs of the modification are wanting in almost every case, a fact which makes a thoughtful and pathetic poem almost ridiculous in the original.

same time the Wakeel delivered a message from Hamed Mohammed, saying:—

"If the hearts of the Amarars are strong now is the time to fight, as the people of Osman are afraid and would desert him. If there is any delay he may get strong again." At sunset a large meeting took place the sheikhs in an inner circle, the Arabs outside, Mahmoud Bey Ali, myself, and Mahmoud Gilani (the Wakeel) in the centre. Mahmoud Ali told the people that there were two messengers, one from the Government and one from Osman, both with offers of peace and that it was for them to choose which they would listen to. They all said they would listen to me, and did not want any messenger from Osman, but only his life. They said that as the Government had shown it trusted them by sending me out, they would prove themselves worthy of the trust. They all said they were determined to kill or capture Osman before they went back to their homes. On the morning of the 22nd, the whole force moved from Handoub in the direction of Harkin. I accompanied them about half way, and then returned to Suakin.

The result of this negotiation was that the assembled tribes moved upon Tamai, halting at Shaata, where the Governor-General went out to inspect them, and reports that he found them in excellent spirits at the prospect of attacking and exterminating Osman Digna. By June 29 Tamai is completely surrounded except on the side of Tokar, Osman Digna's communications with Berber are cut off. Night attacks upon the town have begun, and four months later the place is taken by the tribes. By the time this happens Colonel Kitchener has succeeded Major Watson. He went down to Suakin as Governor of the Red Sea coast on the 7th September, 1886, and Tamai was taken by assault on the 7th of October; but the siege had been continuous, and the fall of the town was entirely due to Major Watson's negotiations with the tribes.

COLONEL KITCHENER'S POLICY.

So far, therefore, the Diaries show that Major Watson's policy was one of allying himself with the friendly tribes and inciting them to combine to drive out Osman Digna. There is no indication that Colonel Kitchener changed this policy in any particular. He adopted the same methods in dealing with Tokar that Major Watson had found successful for Tamai; and there are constant entries in the diaries of efforts made to encourage trade and to promote goodwill among the tribes. The first acts recorded of him are the sending of durra to some friendly tribes, and the starting of a patriotic fund for the assistance of the friendless, and especially of the women and children taken from Tamai. In December we find him receiving a deputation from the principal merchants of the place, and conferring with them upon the subject of export duties and taxes on trade in general, and discussing the reviving and encouraging prospects, so far as the opening up of trade to the Soudan is concerned. A Durbar, at which he received thirty influential sheikhs, representing different sections of the Hadendowas, is also recorded, in which he promises them peace and the encouragement of trade in their country if they gave up the cause of Mahdism, which they declared they were only too anxious to do; they then took the oath of allegiance to the Government, and promised to obey the Governor-General's orders about all intertribal affairs, as well as to resist the coming of any dervishes into their country. On December 25 Arabs report that the news of opening trade is everywhere received with much gratification by the Arabs.

"MAY GOD CURSE YOU!"

Colonel Kitchener endeavours to negotiate on a friendly basis with turbulent tribes who rise up along the road. Extracts from the following letter received in the month of May of last year show how peaceful overtures are received by the fanatical leaders of the interior:—

From one of the followers of the Mahdi, Mohammed Wad Mussa Ibrahim, to his enemy and the enemy of God and his Prophet, the Governor of the place of Suakin, Kitchener. May God by his power, and the Prophet and the Mahdi by their intercession, cause his destruction! Amen. Your letter has reached me, and I have well understood its meaning, O enemy of God and his Prophet! Whatever you say in your letter about your compassion for us and the Hadendowas is false. There is not any relation between us and you. We are Moslems, sons of Moslems, and you are infidels, sons of infidels, and God has forbidden the faithful to have any intercourse with the infidel. . . . May God curse you as he has cursed your ancestors in his holy book! If you want to be my friend believe in God, the Prophet, the Mahdi, the Khalifa, and write to Osman Digna in humility and submission, and go and submit to him. Otherwise there is nothing between us but the sword and the spear. . . . Henceforth do not write to me, there is nothing in common between us as long as you are an infidel, and may God cause you to suffer for the wrong you have done to the cause of God! My zeal for the true religion has caused me to write to you. What has caused you to write to me and to wish to make a friend of me? Has it been reported to you that I have become an infidel? That is enough for you, oh enemy of Mahommed! That you may believe that I have sent you this letter, I have written it with my own hand and affix my seal to it.

MAJOR RUNDLE'S POLICY.

In the meantime Colonel Kitchener had been wounded, and for reasons of health he was obliged to resign the governorship of the Red Sea coast. The present Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Holled Smith, was chosen to succeed him, but as Sir Francis Grenfell was in England Colonel Holled Smith could not immediately be spared from his post in Egypt. Major Rundle accordingly took over the duties provisionally. Public opinion in England was, by this time aroused in favour of a peaceful solution of the difficulties around Suakin. Commercial interests were brought to bear upon the question, and Major Rundle received instructions to do everything in his power to promote trade with the Soudan. Suakin was accordingly thrown open. At first all went well. The reports received are very satisfactory. The natives were pleased; trade appeared to be reviving. Some friendlies in the neighbourhood of Akik raided on the dervishes' cattle. Major Rundle caused the cattle to be returned, and received thanks from Osman Digna in reply. Everything was done that could be done in the direction of conciliation. In July we hear from Handoub that food is very scarce and water bad, that durra is scarce at Tokar, and that Osman Digna has allowed the tribes in the neighbourhood to trade with Suakin. He seems to have given up all idea of attacking Suakin, and it is reported that he has given orders to the tribes concerned to open up the Berber road to trade. He expresses himself as very much pleased that the gates of Handoub have been opened, and says that he will put no restriction on goods passing to that town.

OSMAN DIGNA'S RETURN.

By the end of July reports came in that Abu Girgeh's people are discontented because Osman Digna is taking durra from them. In August he is known to be levying a tax of a tenth upon all which goes out of Suakin. Three hundred camel loads of durra arrived from Berber for him on the 25th of August; in the first weeks of September as many as 1,000 sacks of durra pass out to Handoub. The next thing known is that he has issued rations for 400 men to attack the Shaata Wells, reinforcements from Khartoum are reported, a letter written to him is returned unopened to the Governor of Suakin with an intimation that he will hold no more communication with infidels, who are only dogs and the sons of dogs, and the siege of Suakin begins on the 18th of September. In a letter covering the portion of the Diaries from 13th September to 3rd October, Sir Francis Grenfell says:—

The most important point alluded to in the present Diary for future action is that just previous to the attack, as much as 1,000 sacks of durra were allowed to pass out of Suakin to the rebel camp at Suakin. This amount would be sufficient to support 1,000 fighting men for fifteen to twenty days. The following is an extract from a letter on the subject from the Governor-General. It looks as if the durra had enabled them to advance.

These extracts are enough to indicate some of the practical difficulties which attend the attempt to open trade with a country in which an active enemy is under arms. They also show, I think, that the charges brought against the Government at Suakin by Mr. Fox and Mr. Wylde of adopting an unnecessarily coercive and warlike policy have been somewhat hasty and ill-considered.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone for once has written a concise, almost an epigrammatic letter about the meaning of which there can hardly be any mistake. Writing to the secretary of an Imperial Federation League in Toronto, he says:—

I should view, with the utmost satisfaction, throughout the British Empire, that which, in the case of Ireland, it is my duty, care, and interest to obtain—a more thorough and substantial union of the different countries and peoples paying allegiance to her Majesty.

So far so good. Who knows but that we may have Mr. Morley a vice-president of the Imperial Federation League before many months go by?

The arrest of Mr. Sheehy immediately after the Govan election shows either more spitefulness or less cleverness than we should expect from Mr. Balfour. Mr. Sheehy was the Irish member told off on electioneering duty at Govan, and his able speeches there materially contributed to the result. The "crime" for which he was "wanted" by Mr. Balfour was committed three months ago, and presumably therefore his arrest was not very urgent. Surely, therefore, Mr. Balfour was very foolish to choose this precise moment to enforce it, when he thereby enforces also the striking fact that the favourites with British constituencies are Mr. Balfour's criminals. One could not wish for a better object lesson in the futility of his policy.

It would seem from the great success of the Naoroji banquet at the National Liberal Club that the uncle will found a new patent of nobility as well as the nephew. In Ireland Mr. Balfour's plank bed is already the highest point of honour. In England, if we take last night's banquet as a precedent, the best title to distinction will be to have excited Lord Salisbury's sneers.

The outburst of indignation which the Reptile Press Bureau's latest exploit has wrung even from some of the Reptiles themselves is a satisfactory sign that even in Germany there is a recoil against the scandalous liberties which the Bismarcks are taking with the rights of German citizens. Just imagine for a moment what has been done. An eminent man of letters, the trusted friend of the late Sovereign of Germany, publishes some extracts from his friend's diary. He is immediately arrested, and kept without bail in prison for three months on a charge which Bismarck's own judges declare cannot be sustained. In order to support this trumped-up charge the police steal all the victim's private letters, and after the charge is dismissed a garbled series of extracts from the stolen correspondence is published by the Government in its kept organs for the express purpose of discrediting not only Dr. Geffcken, but all those who at any period of their lives ever wrote him a letter. It is an outrage on the ordinary decencies of civilization.

According to Mr. Baddeley, the *Standard* correspondent at St. Petersburg, who is in a position to know what he is talking about, Count Tolstoi's project of "reform" of the local government of Russia is certain to be rejected by a large majority of the Council of the Empire. Unless the Emperor overrules his Council—which he has done before and may do again—Count Tolstoi will resign, and M. Pobedonestzeff will be left alone to support the whole burden of the reactionary policy from which it is hoped that the Emperor since his Borki accident has determined—slowly but steadily, as is his wont—to extricate his Empire.

"He did not mean to say that emigration was an adequate remedy for the dangers ahead, he never had thought so; but though it might not be a cure, it was at least a palliative." So Lord Derby told the Liverpool Self-Help Emigration Society last night. But as Lord Derby admits that emigration is only one remedy out of many, we wish he would more often turn that dry light of his on the others. The preaching of emigration by the rich to the poor will always be "suspect"—naturally and not unjustifiably—so long as it is treated as a substitute for radical remedies at home. There was a time, for instance, when Lord Derby used to have a good deal to say about the possibilities of increasing the productiveness of the land. If he would preach that doctrine now concurrently with emigration, he would make more converts.

An interesting event took place at Gresham College last evening, when the first of three courses of "University extension" lectures was inaugurated. One such course was given before Christmas, and Mr. Goschen, the president of the society, delivered a preliminary address. The experiment was so successful that the City Corporation and the Mercers' Company, who manage Gresham College between them, have now placed the lecture hall at the disposal of the "University Extension Society" for three nights a week. The second course (on physiology) begins to-night, when Sir James Paget will preside; and the third (chemistry) on Wednesday. Sir Thomas Gresham was undoubtedly the inventor of the "university extension" idea; and it is satisfactory to find the latter-day trustees of his college applying his benevolent designs to such good purpose.

One of the few libraries in London where the chief run is not on fiction is that recently established in connection with Toynbee Hall. This library, though a free one in the sense that no charge is made for admission, is professedly a student's library only; and that the profession is carried out in practice is shown by the fact, stated in the report, that of the books read during the past year only 9 per cent. were novels, whilst over 30 per cent. were scientific works. These figures are almost unique, we imagine, in library statistics.

By way of helping the London public to a proper idea as to the responsibilities and duties of aldermen in the new County Council, the Lord Mayor has been giving to the world a timely hint as to the aldermen of the City. The following extract from the Lord Mayor's speech is worth while reprinting just now, when people are discussing whether or not they shall select aldermen exclusively from those who have been already chosen by the householders, or whether the County Councillors already elected should choose persons altogether outside their own body:—

And so, too, with regard to the Court of Aldermen, which was also considered very frequently by those outside the City as being self elected. They did not understand, and did not realize, that, first of all, an alderman had to be elected by the householders of his own ward, that he had to go through the ordeal of being approved of by those with whom he was to become associated, that before he was elected sheriff he had to submit himself to those men of the highest intelligence, the Livery of London, that before he became Lord Mayor he must submit himself to the same body, and that before he could occupy the chair as chief magistrate of the City he must again obtain the approval of those with whom he had been associated for some years previously. Those facts with egard to the Corporation and the Court of Aldermen could not be too widely disseminated. "Let it go forth," he said, "that we are simply the elected of the people," and then they would be better understood and better appreciated than they were at present.

"This witness is true." There is no doubt that in many respects the old City of London Corporation is one of the most democratic bodies in the universe, and its example will render it difficult for the County Councillors to light upon a more satisfactory method of choice.

Mr. Addison, the member for Ashton-under-Lyne, is a Conservative and therefore it is to be hoped that at the first possible opportunity he will be replaced by some one who will vote in favour of Home Rule; but whoever his successor may be, he will find it somewhat difficult to improve upon Mr. Addison's position from the point of view of the journalist. Addressing his constituents last week, he made some very sensible and pointed remarks concerning the law of libel. Speaking not merely as M.P., but as Q.C., he said:—

He knew a great deal of actions for libel against newspapers, and he believed that nine-tenths of them were brought merely for the purpose of getting costs. He would extend the privileges of the press so as to cover all alleged libels which were the result of indiscretion, or slips, or error, and could be easily set right by a newspaper paragraph.

Mr. Addison is one of those who see clearly that the government of this country could not be effectively carried on without the constant supervision of the press.

MR. GLADSTONE IN NAPLES.

NAPLES, *January* 16.

THE Orient Company's ship *Austral* on its outward journey to Australia touched here yesterday. Amongst the passengers was Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who has come to Naples to remain a fortnight with his father. Owing to the fogs in the English Channel, the *Austral* was two days late, for it should have arrived Sunday morning. It, however, did not get here till about two o'clock yesterday. Mr. Herbert Gladstone was brought on shore by the small steamer which the municipal council has placed at Mr. Gladstone's disposal owing to the fall of a portion of the Posilippo hill, which, as I have before informed you renders traffic on the main road between it and Naples impossible. As Mr. Herbert Gladstone left the steamer, all the passengers, and there were a large number, assembled on deck and gave loud cheers of "Long live Gladstone!"—meaning his father—as well as sending up a cheer for the young member himself. Mr. Herbert Gladstone arrived at the Villa Roccabella about half past three, where he was received by his host, Mr. Stuart Rendel. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were not there to meet him, as they were lunching with Mr. and Mrs. Tell Meuricoffre at their Capodimonte Villa. They were to have done so on Sunday; but owing to the heavy rain it was postponed till yesterday.

Mr. Tell Meuricoffre, who is a Swiss, is the Consul-General for the Netherlands, and one of the first brokers and merchants in Naples. His firm is a very old established one, and Mr. Meuricoffre is held in the highest esteem by every one in Naples—indeed, I might add Italy. His wife, who is the sister of Mrs. Josephine Butler, the well-known lady politician, is English, and is the daughter of the late John Gray, of Dilston, a well-known supporter of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the Corn Laws' repeal. Their beautiful villa at Capodimonte stands on the brow of the hill overhanging the Rotunda, which is at the end of the Toledo. It commands a view of the whole bay from its pilastered terrace. The architectural appearance of the villa from the distance is somewhat like the Erechtheum at Athens, and on account of this attracts the attention of every stranger who drives to Capodimonte to visit the Royal Palace. The luncheon was essentially a family one, only one stranger being invited, the Duchess of Raveschieri, who is a great admirer of Mr. Gladstone. She, however, was unable to be present. The party comprised Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Miss Rendel, and, besides the host and hostess, Mr. Meuricoffre's four sons and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Meuricoffre. Mr. Gladstone seemed greatly to enjoy himself, for he was bright and vivacious during the whole time. In the garden belonging to the villa is one of the largest magnolia trees in Italy, if not in Europe. This greatly interested him, and he discussed with his hostess and the gardener, after measuring its girth, the probable length of time it would occupy him in cutting it down. The party did not separate till about half-past three, and would not then have done so had Mrs. Gladstone not been anxious to see her son.

During the past week Mr. Gladstone made only one excursion, and that was to the island of Procida. It was at first intended to go to Ischia, to visit the scene of the terrible earthquake of 1884; but as it was very rough and as Mr. Gladstone got very sea-sick—for he is a bad sailor—the steamer put in at Procida, where they had luncheon, and then returned to Roccabella.

He has written a letter to Signor Trinchese, the Rector of the University of Naples, thanking the students for their reception of him at the railway station the night of his arrival. The letter is in Italian, and the following is a translation of it. I give it in full, as it is worthy of preservation:—

Honourable Signore,—The evening of my arrival at the station, I thanked you in too brief and hurried words for the hearty reception that you gave me; and therefore I feel it incumbent upon me to renew my thanks in a more lasting form by a letter directed to you as the chief of the University of Naples. I could not believe that a visit, now so distant, made by me thirty eight years ago, together with the circumstances which followed it, would have been remembered with so much affection by the young men of Naples. That demonstration of sympathy, encouraged by the authority of your presence, had in my heart a profound echo, and it seemed to pass through my old age like the breeze of youth. I would be very grateful if you would convey my thanks to the noble-minded students (*generosa scolaresca*) over whom you are placed when a propitious occasion should present itself, and when it may please you to do so. To these thanks I pray you to add my good wishes for the future welfare of these youths of a distinguished university which brings them together, and for Italy, which owes so much to their intellectual cultivation and to their virtue.—Allow me, honourable signore, to remain your most devoted servant,

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

I have the best authority for stating that Mr. Gladstone has given up his idea of visiting the Pope, as he fears that it might be misunderstood at the Vatican. This he has done in deference to the expressed wish of Signor Crispi, who, after the publication of the Baron de Riso's letter, thought that, no matter how private or informal Mr. Gladstone's visit to the Pope might be, it would be misinterpreted. It has even been asserted, but with what show of truth I cannot say, that the Italian Prime Minister actually wrote to our Queen, asking her to request Mr. Gladstone to forgo this inopportune visit in the interests of international polity, and that she replied that she could not interfere with the action of a private subject, but that she would refer the matter to the Marquis of Salisbury, and ask him to use his influence with Mr. Gladstone. Whether he did so or not has not transpired, but it is almost certain that if Mr. Gladstone goes to Rome he will not call on the Pope.

The fact that Mr. Gladstone is still so carefully guarded by police and detectives is exciting a great deal of comment amongst the colonists, by whom it has been particularly noticed, more than it is by the Neapolitans. It is, I understand, his intention to return to England for the opening of Parliament, as by that time the six weeks which he arranged to remain here will have expired.

The Duke of Edinburgh came to Naples for a few days to convey Prince Alfred here on his way to Coburg, where he is at school. The Prince visited Pompeii-Vesuvius in company with Mr. Neville-Rolfe, and on Sunday the Duke, ciceroned by the same gentleman, visited the excavations of the Necropolis of Cumæ, which are being carried on by an English gentlemen resident here, Mr. Emilio Stevens, and in which his Royal Highness takes a lively interest.

OLD ENGLISH MASTERS AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

THE "Second Series of a Century of British Art," as the exhibition is styled by the catalogue—but which is in reality a century and a half, 1876 being the latest date—is to the real lover of art at least as interesting a collection as the first. There are, doubtless, not so many works of first-rate importance, while others are, perhaps, not the happiest examples of their painters; but it is not the collection of masterpieces that is always the most instructive or the most enjoyable. Indeed, the exhibition is an altogether delightful one, possessing distinctive features, which together combine to form an irresistible attraction. They are (1) the series of pictures of prime excellence; (2) the collection of Constable's pictures and sketches hitherto unexhibited; (3) the examples of early English pastels; and (4) the admirable works of painters whose names are so obscure beyond the ranks of students that they will be heard by the ordinary visitor for perhaps the first time. In taking a rapid survey of the feast laid out before us, we must premise that, owing to the length of the menu Sir Coutts Lindsay has provided, no more justice can be done to it in a single article than in a single visit. There are, in fact, no fewer than three hundred and eighteen numbers, every one of which deserves, and doubtless will receive, close examination.

THE REYNOLDSES, GAINSBOROUGHS, ROMNEYS, AND WILKIES.

Of the fourteen Sir Joshuas, only one is a "subject"—the well-known "Crossing the Brook"—representing a little maiden (Miss Cholmondeley, afterwards Lady Bellingham, the catalogue might have added), with her terrier in her arms, wading barefoot through the water. Prominent among the others are the magnificent "Masters Gawler" and Admiral Keppel, both of them the property of Lord Burton. The splendid vigour and virile painting of the former—a portrait picture of two lads and an impossible dog, which was not seen at the Reynolds Exhibition of 1883-4—and the colour and fine expression of the latter would render them sufficient attractions if there were no other masterpieces in the room. Besides these, there is the famous "Lady Elizabeth Keppel," lent by Mr. Edward Raphael: a still delightful although a much "faded" picture; the "white and pinky" "Lady Skipworth;" the cynical and witty Laurence Sterne, so like Voltaire, but his face now in repose and buried in thought; and the "Marquis of Granby"—posing for his portrait, as Mr. Harry Furniss humorously pointed out the other day, while his soldiers are engaged in desperate and bloody fight just beyond the leafy nook where he is giving sittings to the P.R.A. The nine Gainsboroughs include the large subject-piece "The Mall in St. James Park," an admirable composition, but more than usually sketchy, especially in regard to the foliage. The chief group is said to be intended for the Princesses. Then there is the full-length of "Admiral Earl Howe"—a fine head, and pose characteristic of the painter—and the delightfully expressive heads of "Mrs. Lowndes Stone" and the "Hon. Mrs. Fane," the latter especially painted with immense spirit. Romney is brilliantly represented by fourteen works, two of them being portraits of the Lady Hamilton. The first of these, "Lady Hamilton as Miranda," belongs to Lady Harvey, and is the more delightful as being the purer in expression. The other, lent by Mr. Jeffrey Whitehead, is "Lady Hamilton as Euphrosyne"—what a misnomer!—in which the smile of the fascinating Emma Lyon, indeed, is bewitching enough; but there is that in it which betrays her true character and the secret of her power; the very devil is in those laughing eyes and about the corners of that delicious mouth. The portrait of the notorious Mrs. Jordan, the beautiful Irish actress, whose connection with the Duke of Clarence made her for twenty years the butt of scandal-mongers' tongues, of satirists' pens, and caricaturists' etching-needles—all of which she was content to ignore—is rendered with all the simplicity that forms one of Romney's principal charms. Two other works of the artist are of commanding interest—his two autograph likenesses. The first—lent by Mr. Humphry Ward—is fine, but must yield to that belonging to Mr. Whitehead. This is but a bust portrait, but the handsome face is so admirably modelled, the head so full of beauty and intelligence, that the rather sensuous expression is hardly noticeable, and the thinness of the flesh tints are more than pardonable. What shall be said of the two Wilkies lent by the Queen, "Blind Man's Buff" and "The Penny Wedding," that has not been said before? They are here to astonish us once more when we remember how the raw-boned young Scotchman sprang into fame just when it pleased him to do so, and enhanced his reputation with every picture. It is to be for ever regretted the evil practice of his time in the use of asphaltum should have damaged his picture even beyond the expert ability of Sir J. C. Robinson to restore, but as the condition of the pictures is no worse than when we saw them last, we may rest assured that no further mischief need ensue. The third work from his magic brush is here to combat the statement so often made that Wilkie was a born Teniers, in that he produced his "Village Politicians" before he ever cast eyes on a Dutch picture. Yet here (No. 79) is a little sketch, a copy of an "Interior with Figures," by Adrian Van Ostade, which certainly goes to prove that self-education had more to say in directing his genius than some will allow.

THE NORWICH SCHOOL.

The brilliant, but in their day neglected, band of painters of nature, forming together the Norwich School, receives special attention even though quite the finest of their works do not grace the exhibition. Old Crome, Cotman, Stark, and George Vincent are all to the fore, with a total of some thirty canvases. The tremendous vigour, and breadth, and brilliant colour of the first-named, and the truth, simplicity of handling, the purity and freshness of his followers, and the power of some of them to transfer to canvas some of the subtlest atmospheric effects are here displayed to the greatest advantage. But it is needless to particularize the natural beauties of land and sea, reflected by these characteristic English artists; for at no time have they so engrossed the attention of the art student as at present, and never, to paraphrase Mr. Ruskin, have these "joys for ever, and their value in the market" stood so high in public estimation as they do to-day.

AMONG THE COLOURISTS AND CHARACTER-PAINTERS.

Where so much is subdued in tone, either through the action of time or the methods and dispositions of the artists, the works of such colourists as Bonington and Etty stand out in strong relief. The delightful "Scene from the Bride of Lammermoor" (10) of the former, not more than six inches square, yields to no work in the gallery for witchery of colour; it is altogether delightful, and, in that respect, far superior to the more ambitious scene from "Quentin Durward" (18). This last-named canvas sticks well to the text, and is not without great proof of power of characterization, but in some measure it justifies the criticism of Mr. Ruskin (we quote from memory) that "had the young genius learned the elements of perspective, it had been extremely better for him." Of Etty there is besides "The Corsair," "Mars and Venus," and a splendidly-studied foreshortened figure of "Manlius thrown from the Rocks." Hogarth is not seen at his best in the six paintings here placed to his credit. They include "conversation pieces;" one of his scenes from "The Beggars' Opera;" a finished, and, in point of subject, remarkably unpleasant, "Punch Club;" and his "View of Spencer House," with Westminster in the distance. Of Stothard there are but a couple of canvases. The first is of but merely historical interest; the other, however, is a brilliant example of his facility and extraordinary colour sense in the curious and almost Rubens-like apotheosis of "The Rape of the Lock." Good, the painter of the popular "No News" in the National Gallery, is here represented by a capital bit of expression in "A Scottish Shepherd;" while another extremely clever little work, conceived in a similar spirit, showing "Children Dancing" (133), is described as of unknown authorship. A little full-length of "A Lady on a Couch" by an almost unrecognized artist—Henry Walton—deserves careful examination, as much for its charm and beauty as for its clever painting. The glaze of flesh-colour, however, has been greatly supplanted by the green grey ground beneath.

Other works of interest for which space cannot here be found for fuller mention are from many noble brushes. There are half a dozen landscapes of Richard Wilson, some of them of the highest merit; a few of Turner, including his "Avalanche" and "The High;" portraits by Opie, Sir Henry Raeburn, Hudson (Reynolds's master), Sir Thomas Lawrence, Beechey, Ibbetson, Cotes and Hoppner; animal paintings by Landseer, James Ward, Bristow, and Morland, with several of the latter's charming representations of feminine grace so much resembling Wheatley (who is also here), and many more besides.

THE CONSTABLES.

We have reserved for special mention the pictures and sketches of Constable, of which no fewer than ninety-eight are here for study—a truly formidable task. Of these, eighty-three are lent by the executors of the late Miss Isabel Constable, to whom the nation is so deeply indebted for the many works of her father she has lodged at the National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum. "The Lock," lent by Mr. C. Morrison—a breezy, noble work, with the towers of Dedham Church rising in the distance—and "The Valley Farm" come first, and then follows the long series already referred to, ranging from the merest sketches of clouds and trees to almost finished pictures. Especially noteworthy among them are the sketches for "Salisbury Cathedral," "The Opening of Waterloo Bridge," "Hampstead Heath, looking towards London," "Brighton Beach," and the portrait of that extremely loveable person, Mrs. Constable. In the East Gallery is to be found a case of relics appertaining to our great landscape artist—his palette and his paint-box (chiefly remarkable to show what colours he used and that he mixed them himself), as well as his beautifully balanced brushes and his innocent-looking palette knife, with which he covered so many of his canvases. Then there is his open sketch-book and other objects of interest; but we may be permitted to question if the dead body of the idiotic field-mouse, which found its way into the artist's pocket while he was painting and got sat upon, is a fit companion for deceased English painters.

THE PASTELS.

Finally, we have the old English pastels, but they are unquestionably very disappointing. These are doubtless admirably preserved, and that indeed without the "fixatif" which nowadays renders them practically imperishable; but Russell, R.A., who is chiefly represented, was particularly fond of an irritating blue; and, besides, the artist seemed to treat them as if he were treating an enlarged miniature. Still, several will be seen with pleasure. We cannot close this notice without a passing recognition of Mr. Walter's excellent annotations to the catalogue, and the interesting and concise biographies of both artist and sitter. The sort of information given is just what is wanted in a catalogue, and cannot but add to the interest the visitor will find in the exhibition.

PATTI AS A CHILD.

THIS evening Patti makes her farewell appearance in London for some time to come at the Albert Hall. The following reminiscences of Patti as a child will be found interesting. Patti was eight years old when the accompanying photograph was taken, and even then a personage of some importance, managing to sustain a large family on the money she made by concert-giving. Long before she could speak plainly, little Adelina would hum all the airs she had learned at her mother's knee with amazing facility. Nothing delighted her so much as to accompany her parents to the theatre when they went to fulfil their evening's engagement. Propped up against a wing, she would follow their performances through a hole in the canvas, calmly disposing of apples and sweetmeats, with which the artists liberally supplied her, the while. Well she remembers how on the occasion of an eminent prima-donna making her début at the New York Opera House she ran up to the great lady, who was curtseying after her final aria to the applause of an enthusiastic public, and with the ingenuous impertinence of her five summers exclaimed, "How badly you trill! You rest too long on the second note. Listen to me, and try to do it as I do!"

PATTI AT EIGHT YEARS OLD.
(Never before published.)

The appearance of Mario and Grisi in New York is another of the prima donna's earliest reminiscences, and she is wont to tell how eagerly she looked forward to the great event, and saved her pocket-money to buy a little bouquet of camellias to present to the Diva of whom she had heard so much; how, when the moment arrived, swelling with pride, she screwed up her courage to offer the posy, shy almost for the first time in her life; how Grisi, tired or impatient, waved away the flowers with the words, "Not just now, little girl!" and how Mario, standing by, caught her in his arms, and, kissing away the tears, promised to keep them for ever for her pretty sake.

After the opera was over, the child on returning home would jump out of bed when all was quiet in the house, and by the light of a candle would attire herself in a red cloak of her mother's, and, with her father's sombrero perched on her head, would enact the scenes now from "Norma," now from "Lucia" or "Sonnambula," clapping her hands and shouting brava! at her own performance, while showering home-made wreaths and bouquets of newspaper at her feet. At length a crisis came in her parents' affairs, and, their finances being at the lowest ebb, the child herself proposed giving a concert, for which tickets at a few cents sold well enough. Mdme. Barilli, as she powdered her child's small brown face, felt no unnatural trepidation; but Adelina herself, nothing daunted, clutched her doll "Henriette" in her arms, and, strutting on the platform with ineffable importance, curtseyed with her hand on her heart, as she had seen Grisi before her, and then with the most precocious postures imaginable commenced her "casta diva." Loud laughter and applause greeted the gifted child, whose voice if not strong was pure and thrilling as a blackbird's, and whose execution of intricate passages was well-nigh phenomenal. Nor did the prestige of the diva of seven summers in any way suffer from the fact that in the middle of her song her wandering eye espying a friend among her audience, she exclaimed in her quaint little Yankee tones, "Oh, Nelly! do just come right away when I've finished singing, and see my new doll!"

From that day Adelina Patti's concerts became the rage of the town, and for two years she worked so hard that at the end of that time she was enabled to buy a large red brick house at Mount Vermont, where she lived with her family until sixteen years of age, when she made her début at the New York Opera House. "La petite fée sortant d un œuf enchanté," as she was called by Paul de St. Victor, won an immediate and triumphant success—a success which has never forsaken her since, nor could any artist more honestly have earned the title so happily bestowed upon her by Hans Richter, when asked to write a few lines in her album—that of "Die Meister-Sängerin."

Z.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

FORESTER, H. (Editor). "Memoirs of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, 1630—1680." (Bentley.)
[A translation from the original French of the Princess Sophia, with some passages omitted. Pp. 270. cloth. N.P.]

O MEARA, BARRY E. "Napoleon at St. Helena." (Bentley and Son.).
[A very choice edition in two volumes, with portrait (engraved from a cameo) and six illustrations. N.P.]

"THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW." (Longmans.)
[The January number contains, among other articles, a paper on "The Growth of the Freedom of the Press," by Mr. Douglas M. Ford. Pp. 208. Price 6s.]

YEATS, W. B. "The Wanderings of Oisin, and other Poems." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
[A volume of verse. Pp. 156. cloth. Price 5s.]

CONFESSIONS OF A NOVICE.*

WHAT is there under the sun that is not made to furnish literary matter? Here is a monk, so to speak, interviewing himself, and telling "the secrets of his prison house." "Bernard" describes himself as having given up the world when past middle age, and entered as novice a house of one of the minor monastic orders. (He does not specify the order, but we gather that it is not the one to which he now belongs.) Then he tells us the story of the year of his novitiate; tells it in an absolutely candid way, and indeed with a certain detachment of view which would not have been possible but for the maturity of his mind. And to this narrative he appends a chapter of reflections and advice which, once granted the truth of his fundamental position, may be pronounced to be nothing less than admirable. Personally he does not in the least repent of the step which he has taken; on the contrary, he believes himself to have reached a solid happiness which he could never have attained in the world outside; but he judges from his experience that such repentance may be very possible—nay, is certain if a man does not very carefully examine what he supposes to be his vocation. And he gives on this point a special warning which may be briefly summarized by saying that there are orders and orders, and that to some "a vocation, particularly an English vocation, is too rare an occurrence to be easily parted with," the result being that a novice who is really unfit for the monastic life is permitted to take the irrevocable vows. But what are we told of the cloister life itself? It must be remembered that it is of the *novitiate* only that we hear in these pages, at least directly, though there are hints about the life led by the brethren themselves. We must confess that one impression, perhaps we might say the chief impression, left on us by the story which "Bernard" tells is of the *littleness* of cloister interests. The subjects of conversation were little. It would be discussed, for instance, with much energy, whether the cook, a lay brother from Italy, who was much attached to his native *cuisine*, would be censured for the intolerable quantity of garlic that he introduced into his dishes. The institution, too, that is called "the Chapter of Faults" seems to us to savour much of the prevailing littleness. Each postulant had to be zelator in turn, and at the weekly Chapter he had to accuse his fellows of the faults of which he considered them to have been guilty. As a rule everything so brought up against a person must have been of a petty kind, for serious faults would not be left to such a tribunal. One might even guess that it was little better than a farce, for, as the author remarks, "a captious zelator would soon have found himself in a state of isolation equivalent to being sent to Coventry." The same practice was observed among the fathers, and it is hinted that the proceeding was sometimes of a more stormy kind than those which came within the actual experience of the novice. "Discipline," in the technical sense, is an interesting feature in cloister life. "Bernard" complains that ludicrous exaggerations are current about it, and accordingly tells us the truth. "The discipline, which was taken in common as a religious ceremony thrice a week, was a small thick-thonged whip of twisted whipcord, and was self-inflicted, the amount of vigour used depending entirely on the fervour of the religious, and most certainly at its highest possible smart, never equalled, nay, never approached, the sting of such a caning as a small boy gets at school for not knowing his *Delectus*." It is interesting to notice that we hear nothing of the extraordinary mortifications which are common among female religious, such as those recently described in the life of an English novice in the Order, if we remember right, of the Poor Clares. This young woman being, it will be remembered, on the brink of consumption, used to mix ashes with her food; and Cardinal Manning expressed his approval of the practice. But is this a counsel of perfection which is only possible for the superior sanctity or enthusiasm of women? "Bernard's" order was, as he says, "one of the most austere in its observances and restrictions," but its members did not think it right to shorten their lives by what would have been practically poisoning themselves. We must remind our author, by the way, that if he will insist on the actual meaning of St. Paul's "chastising the body" he should substitute the fist for the whipcord scourge, for the exact meaning of "chastise" in the Greek is to "give black eyes." On the whole, we cannot acquiese in "Bernard's" conclusions; but we may say that "From World to Cloister" is a good book.

* "From World to Cloister; or, My Novitiate." By Bernard. (London; Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

DISRAELI'S EARLY LIFE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed an article in your Saturday's issue which contained much interesting matter on Disraeli's monetary affairs. I must, however, express a hope that the writer is more accurate in his private information than in facts of public repute. The following sentence contains about as many blunders as could well be comprised in the space:—

"At the general election of 1841 he forsook Maidstone and Liberalism and stood for Shrewsbury in the new rôle of a Tory."

1. He did not stand for Shrewsbury in a new rôle, because
2. He had already stood for Maidstone as a Tory in 1837, and
3. He had belonged to the Carlton since 1836.

There is every reason to suppose that Disraeli was Tory in 1834, so that your correspondent is seven years out in one of the most important events in that statesman's life.—I remain, yours truly,

W. H. DEVENISH.

1, *Plowden-buildings, Temple, January* 21.

A PLEA FOR A FRENCH ALLIANCE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I am delighted to see you arguing for a rapprochement with Russia; now, while you are stretching out one hand to that country, why not hold out the other to France, the apostle among nations of human progress, and our nearest neighbour? The two great Western nations, united by continuous historic intercourse since they were incorporated in the Roman empire, still more united by the great political idea fundamental to both—namely, the right of the people to manage their own affairs, ought to be drawn closer together. Here is '89 round again, and what a chance you have, Mr. Editor, of doing permanent good to the human race; touch the right chord, and France, remembering the events of 100 years ago, will be full of generous sympathy. What interest, other than dynastic, have we English people in an alliance (formal or understood it matters not) with hectoring, swaggering, bullying Germany? Does not self-interest also counsel us to be close friends with those countries with whom a war would be more or less ruin? A better understanding between Russia, England, and France would mean for us peace on our Indian frontier, and less anxiety about the supremacy of our navy and the stoppage of our food supplies. I think also it would mean the more permanent settlement of Europe. The knowledge that England and France were fast friends would force Italy, unless she were bent on suicide, to seek the friendship of the latter country, to whom she also owes her freedom; she is bound to do this, as with her coast line she dare not quarrel with the greatest naval Powers if they are combined to keep the peace. Germany and Austria would thus be compelled to seek a better *modus vivendi* both with France and Russia than their present hostile attitude. One thing I think is clear from recent events—namely, that Prince Bismarck both foresees and dreads such a solution of the European question, and playing his cards badly he has shown us his hand in his hostile attitude to Sir R. Morier, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Such seems to me, Mr. Editor, the true foreign policy for England.—Yours truly,

CHARLES ROBERTSON.

January 20.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s.* 6*d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 6*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s.* 5*d. per quarter; for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

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Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
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SPECIAL NOTICE—CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA.—THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON! Immense audiences raised to highest pitch of enthusiasm! Pronounced the merriest and prettiest pantomime of modern times! Arranged and produced under direction of Oscar Barrett. DAILY at 3. TWICE on THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 and 7.30. Seats 1*s.* to 5*s.* N.B.—From January 25 to February 2 (STANLEY SHOW WEEK), TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 3 and 7.30.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store, Electric Light. Refreshments by Begniot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.
ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

HOTEL LIST.
CANARY ISLANDS.
OROTAVA GRAND HOTEL, SANATORIUM, and HEALTH RESORT, TENERIFFE.
SEASON 1888—1889.
The Taoro Hotels Company (Limited) have acquired the above Hotel, as also the Marquesa, Zamora, and Buena Vista. They are now under entirely new and English management, and contain 120 bedrooms. Lawn Tennis. Billiards, Riding and Driving. Pure water, dry and bracing air. Finest climate in the world. Absolutely no winter. See the Holiday number of the *London Medical Recorder*. Telegraphic address, "Taoro," Puerto Cruz, Teneriffe.
There is a Resident English Chaplain and a Physician, M.D., London, M.R.C.S., near the Hotel. Reduced tariff. For terms and further particulars, address the Manager, Sanatorium Puerto Orotava, Teneriffe, or the Company's agents, Messrs. Sinclair, Hamilton, and Co., 17, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.

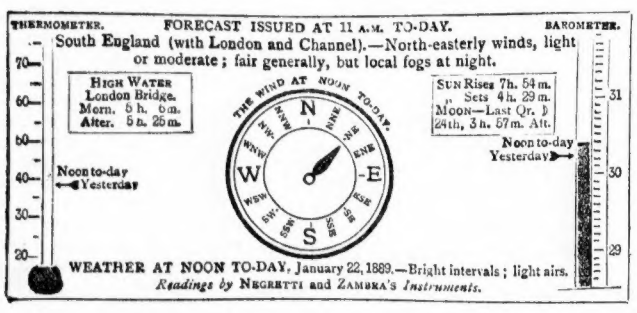
To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Merchants' Lecture by the Rev. J. Guiness Rogers—Finsbury Chapel, 12.
"Some Recent Movements in relation to the Applied Arts," by Sir J. D. Linton—Society of Arts, John-street, 8.
"Before and after Darwin," by Professor G. J. Romanes—Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, 3.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 53, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., 8.30.
Anthropological Society, 3, Hanover-square, W.—Address by the President, Mr. Francis Galton, 8.30.
"The Compound Principle as applied to Locomotives"—adjourned discussion on Mr. E. Worthington's paper—Institute of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.
Middlesex County Council, Hornsey Division—Meeting in support of Mr. J. R. Brough's candidature, Wordsworth-road Board School, 8.
"Oliver Cromwell," by the Rev. James Lewis, City Temple, 8.
Royal Albert Hall—Madame Patti's Farewell Concert, 8.
Open-air Mission—Annual Meeting, Exeter Hall, 7.
Mr. Edwyn Shrympton's Dramatic Recital, St. George's Hall, 8.
Conversazione of Old Leysians, Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, 8.
The Rev. Henry E. J. Bevan on "Divinity," Gresham College, 6.
"The Condition of the Inmates of the Lodging-houses in Whitechapel," by Mr. George Holland, Conference Hall, Eccleston-street, 3.30.
Vegetarian Meeting, Great Assembly Hall, Mile End, 8.
Entertainment to the Blind, East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, 6.
National Union Club Banquet, Albermarle-street, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, M.P., in the chair.
Physiology, by Mr. E. A. Parkyn, Gresham College, 8.
International Arbitration and Peace Association, Meeting at Society of British Artists, 8.
Banquet of Commissioners of Sewers, Guildhall Tavern, 6.30.
University of London, Convocation, 5.
Old Cranleighans' Dinner, at the Holborn Restaurant.
College of Preceptors' Annual Banquet, at the Holborn Restaurant.
The Duncan Memorial, Public Meeting, Duke of Connaught Coffee Tavern, Woolwich, 8.
Companies' Meetings: Central Argentine Railway, Winchester House, 12; German Union Trust, Winchester House, 11; Halfpenny Letter Post Company, Cannon-street Hotel, 12.
Hunting Appointments: Foxhounds—South Berks, Blounts Court, Oxon, 11; East Essex, Baythorn End, 11; Essex Union, Langdon Hills, 11; West Kent, New Barns, 11.
Lectures.—Rev. H. Bevan on "Divinity," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; G. Howe on "Treatment of Surfaces," Society of Architects, St. James's Hall, 7.
International Arbitration and Peace Association's Conversazione, Society of British Artists, Pall-mall, 8.
Indigent Blind Society's Vegetarian Dinner, East-end Mission, Whitechapel, 1.
Land Nationalization Society, Old Ford Congregational Hall, 8.
London Liberal and Radical Union, Lambeth Baths, 8.
National Health Society—Lecture on "First Aid to Injured," by Mr. J. Gay, at Richmond Lodge, Putney, 3.30.

TO-MORROW.

Mr. Chamberlain addresses his constituents.
The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Middlesbrough.
"Electric Meters for Central Stations," by Professor G. Forbes, Society of Arts, John-street, 8.
"Glacial Periods," by Dr. James Croll, Geological Society, Burlington House, 8.
"Some Minor Welsh Poets of the Georgian Era," by R. H. Williams, Cymmwdorian Society, 27 Chancery-lane, 8.
"The Recent Changes of the Drill in the German Army," by Captain W. H. Sawyer, United Service Institution, Whitehall, 3.
Royal Society of Literature, 21, Delahay-street, 1.
"Boring for Petroleum in Galicia," by Mr. E. L. W. Hoskett-Smith, civil and mechanical engineer, 7.
Young Abstainers' Union, Mansion House.
Mr. Charles Pond's Recital, Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, 8.30.
"Elijah" at St. James's Hall, 8.
Mr. and Mrs. Stapley's At Home, Brixton Liberal Association, 322, Brixton-road, 8.
Charity Organization Society's Meeting, Willis's Rooms, 3.
"The Psalms"—Lecture by the Rev. W. T. Davison, Westminster Chapel, 7.30.
"London, Ancient and Modern, from a medical point of view," by Professor G. V. Poore, M.D., Medical Society, 8.
"Contributions by Patients to Hospitals," by Mr. H. N. Hardy, St. Mary's Hospital, 8.30.
Church Choir Guild, Conference, 35, Wellington-street, Strand, 8 P.M.
Her Royal Highness Princess Louise presents prizes to 1st Surrey Rifles, Flodden-road, Camberwell, 7.30 P.M.
Companies' meetings.—London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, London Bridge, 1; the London and New York Bank, Winchester House, 12; Royal Exchange Bank, Royal Exchange 1; Fore-street Warehouse Company, 31, Milton-street, 1; London Life Association, 81, King William-street, 12.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—North-easterly winds, light or moderate; fair generally, but local fogs at night.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 6 h. 0 m. After. 6 h. 25 m.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
SUN Rises 7h. 54 m. Sets 4 h. 29 m.
MOON—Last Qr. ☽ 24th, 3 h. 57 m. Aft.
Noon to-day Yesterday
Noon to-day Yesterday
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 22, 1889.—Bright intervals; light airs.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

"ARY ECILAW" NOT THE GRAND DUCHESS.

Though the *Times* is wrong in identifying "Ary Ecilaw," author of "L'Officier Bleu," just suppressed by the French dramatic censor, with the Grand Duchess Sergius, daughter of the late Princess Alice (a London correspondent believes), this much is true, that the book upon which the play is founded was inspired by her Imperial Highness; and further, that the most painful incident in it relates to herself, and that the most darkly-limned portrait in it was that of her husband. As the play just interdicted gives prominence to the most painful scandal in the work, affecting high personages at St. Petersburg and elsewhere, it is not surprising that the French Government have interfered.

FOURTH EDITION.

BISMARCK'S LATEST OUTRAGE.

MAKES EVEN THE REPTILES REVOLT.

The publication by the *Kölnische Zeitung* of a résumé of the Geffcken-Roggenbach correspondence, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, has aroused the deepest indignation here. The ultra-Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* says that it cannot fail to excite profound astonishment that the *Kölnische* could bring itself to publish the passages in question, especially as they were one-sided, and inspired, from beginning to end, by an obvious purpose. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, therefore, declines to lay the abstract before its readers, as its authenticity is in no ways proved, and concludes with the dry remark, "In the interest of that private judgment recommended in the direct report, it is advisable to wait until official communications with regard to the correspondence are published."

The Governmental *National Zeitung* cannot but regret the publication, especially as the introduction describes the correspondence as of a most confidential character.

The Progressist *Vossische* thinks that "the form of the publication does not give the slightest idea of the impression made by the full contents of the documents. So much the greater, however, seems the insecurity of private property when it is used, as here, for political purposes, without serving the ends of justice." Herr Eugen Richter's *Freisinnige* stigmatizes the publication as "political poison brewing," and treats the matter at some length from that point of view.

The publication of the substance of the Geffcken-Roggenbach correspondence, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, is universally condemned here as a most despotic and unscrupulous violation of the rights of private property. The silence of some other prominent journals on the subject is more eloquent than language. It was a true word what Herr Richter said the other day in the Reichstag, that the only organs of public opinion which now ventured to tell the Chancellor the truth were those of the Liberalist press. The rest of the press is gradually sinking in a slough of indifference, timidity, and hypocrisy most lamentable to behold.

It is reported that the summarized version of the correspondence which the *Kölnische* publishes is partially based on letters which have not even been submitted to the Federal Council.

The development of the Morier incident is watched at St. Petersburg with keen interest. The Russian newspapers continue to espouse the cause of the Ambassador, and the *Novoe Vremya*, which at first took the view that Russia was not in the least concerned in the matter, was so severely reproached on all hands that it has now changed its tone for one of cordial support of Sir R. Morier.

WHY THE "DUMMKOPF GAZETTE" WAS NOBBLED.

The *World* publishes an amusing skit to-day on the alleged attempt by Prince Bismarck to "nobble" an English newspaper. The following are some extracts:—

Perhaps the question whether the *Dummkopf-Zeitung* has or has not been "nobbled" by the German Government is not in itself of very great or very urgent importance. After our recent experience in the Geffcken and Morier affairs, it is at least excusable to suspect that Prince Bismarck is not at the present moment quite in such full and vigorous enjoyment of his intellectual powers as he was at an earlier period of his illustrious and eventful career. But if it could be established that any portion of the Reptile Fund, or that anything else partaking, either directly or indirectly of the nature of a valuable consideration, had been employed by him for the purpose of securing the support and advocacy of the *Dummkopf-Zeitung*, it would show beyond all possibility of cavil or dispute that he was the victim of the common senile weakness which consists in mistaking the means for the end, and that he had become in his old age, from sheer force of habit, not so much ardent as utterly reckless in the pursuit of corruption solely and exclusively for its own sake.

Of course all this does not in the least affect the truth or falsehood of the charges which have been brought in a provincial journal by the late editor against the present proprietor of the *Dummkopf-Zeitung*. We confess that the general and not very vigorous denials which the *Dummkopf-Zeitung* has given do not appear to us to be precisely all that is demanded. We should like to know, as a matter of fact, what foundation or what excuse there is for them. While the late editor still filled and adorned the chair of the *Dummkopf-Zeitung* he was at no pains to conceal that he and Prince Bismarck were, after all, the only statesmen who really understood the European situation. They were, in truth, as he ingenuously implied, the two great masters, and, as it were, monopolists, of *la haute politique*. It is easy to perceive, therefore, what an important and even absorbing object it must have been to the German Chancellor to enter into an alliance with the late editor of the *Dummkopf-Zeitung*, and possibly, by means of mutual concessions, to devise a *modus vivendi* which would at least contribute to their personal composure and aggrandisement. With the stern and vigilant eye of the late editor of the *Dummkopf-Zeitung* fixed upon him, it was simply impossible for Prince Bismarck to give effect to his sinister and deep-laid designs. But Prince Bismarck misunderstood his man. He had not gauged either the altitude of his principles or the profundity of his convictions, and little knew that his sense of responsibility was at least equal to the magnitude of his power. That this should have been the case is certainly a most fortunate circumstance for our country, and, we will add, for Europe and for mankind. It is true that for the moment the removal of the salutary and irresistible check which the late editor of the *Dummkopf-Zeitung* exercised over the German Chancellor has had no very appreciable effect on the course of affairs. But it is probable that the final catastrophe is only postponed, and it may come upon us when we least expect it and are least prepared to face it. In the meantime it is at once consolatory and alarming to reflect that the integrity, incorruptibility, and magnanimity of a single gentleman of the press should have preserved us even for a comparatively brief interval from national disaster, or it may be from national collapse.

MR. GREENWOOD IN A NEW LIGHT.

Apropos of the controversy respecting the *St. James's Gazette*, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* hears that Mr. George Meredith's new novel, which is entitled "The Journalist," is to have Mr. Greenwood for its hero.

"JACK THE RIPPER" TURNS UP IN SPAIN.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CORUNNA.

Telegrams received in Paris yesterday state that great excitement prevails at Corunna, where the sudden disappearance of two girls, the elder of whom is only seventeen, has been attributed to "Jack the Ripper." People affirm that the Whitechapel murderer reached the town on the 17th inst., and that he has been prowling about the place after dark ever since his arrival. Young women and girls no longer go out at night, and even have their doors barricaded, to keep out the mysterious assassin. It is also reported that the Whitechapel ruffian has written one of his customary coldblooded epistles to the authorities, telling them that he is going his rounds, and that he means to disembowel several "ladies" before he leaves Corunna.

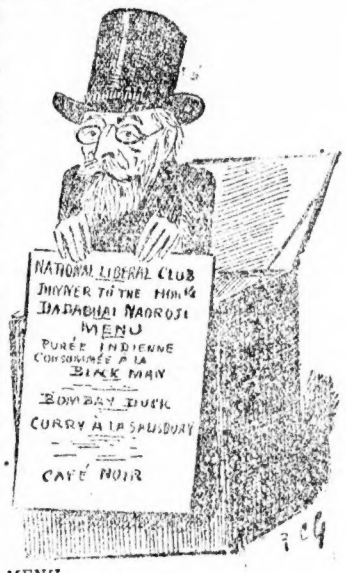
SINGULAR PARTICULARS ABOUT THE ARREST IN TUNIS.

The following, says a Tunis telegram, are some further particulars regarding the arrest and detention of the man Alfred Gray, on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer. It appears that Gray, who is stated to be twenty-four years of age, was examined by the British Consul, and that his statements were of a most contradictory character. A woman who arrived here with him was also interrogated, and declared that she had been in London, where she lived "behind the high steeple in Whitechapel." A box in their possession was searched, and among some wearing apparel a razor was found which the woman asserted was used by Gray for shaving. The woman is of Italian nationality, but speaks English fluently.

The contradictory statements of Gray and the woman, as well as the former's similarity to the descriptions of the supposed assassin published in the London press, excited the suspicions of the authorities, and in consequence the British Consul sent telegraphic and detailed information on the subject to the Foreign Office. Gray is tattooed on the chest and back with different emblems. Both arms are also tattooed, one bearing the figure of a naked woman, and the other representations of guns and ropes, with the letters M. and P., which, he declares, stood for "Mary" and "Polly," two women whom he formerly knew.

THE BANQUET TO THE "BLACK MAN."

"THREE TIMES THREE" FOR MR. NAOROJI.



THE great Palace on the banks of the Thames was seen at its very best last night, when some hundreds of staunch Liberals, black and white, ascended the marble staircase, and waited a-weary and a-hungry for the serving of the dinner to Lord Salisbury's Black Man. The drawing-room overflowed on to the staircase, and the staircase overflowed into the dining-room, and the hum of many voices filled the marble halls of the National Liberal Club. The gourmets smacked their lips as they discussed the curious menu, concerning which many horrible rumours were floating about. Can you be surprised? asks our representative. Just cast your eye over it.

MENU.

HORS D'ŒUVRES.
Olives à Banio. Huîtres à Moore and Burgess.
SOUP.
Julienne à la Day and Martin.
FISH.
Gudgeon de la Mer Noire. Sauce piquante au Tanner.
ENTRÉES.
Blackbird Pie. Mutton Hash à l'Adma Kadmi.
Filet de Pig Funèbre.

RÔTIES.
Tête de Veau à Phomme Noir. Oie au G.O.M. Canard Salisbury.
LÉGUMES.
Sprouts Nubians. Pommes de terre au Nigger. Petits pois en Soot.
PASTRY.
Blackcap pudding. Tartes Éthiopiennes.
Champagne. Londres particulier.
Café Noir au Diable.

However, their gastronomic doubts were relieved when they found it less black than it was painted. For the menu included none of the articles enumerated, and the secretary deserved much praise for the excellent repast which was served to this great roomful of people. As a matter of fact, the word "black" was never mentioned during a longish evening. Never did the noble dining-room look better, filled as it was from end to end and side to side with ardent spirits, and brilliantly lighted by electricity. At the head of the long table, which ran the length of the room, sat Lord Ripon, with the broad blue ribbon of the Garter, and a couple of stars on his side which flashed at every turn, and a little gold decoration in his button-hole.

On his right sat the hero of the hour—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The hon. gentleman gleamed benignantly upon us through his golden glasses, and chatted at intervals with Lord Ripon and the swarthy Lord Compton. Professor Rhys Davids was on my lord's left, and then came the ruddy-faced Frederic Harrison, grave and serious as becomes a learned seigneur. The two Hunters, Sir W. and Mr. W. A., had places at the high table, and Mr. Bradlaugh seemed to be enjoying himself hugely. But a list of 250 names is just a trifle too long to print, so I cry "halt."

Conspicuous in the great room were a number of Eastern gentlemen, clothed in flowing robes of green and gold, and red and silver, with splendid turbans setting off their dusky faces. These rather fierce-looking nabobs gave a glow of colour to the scene, which contrasted very pleasantly with the sombre array of black coats around them.

After dinner was over Lord Ripon laid two dessert forks on his notes to reduce them to order, and rose to give "The Queen," whose good health we all drank very heartily. "Smoke away," continued the noble Marquis, and long before you could say Dadabhai Naoroji you could just see the faces of Byron and Dr. Johnson peering out through the smoke, and the eagle eye of the Grand Old Man gazing down benignly from his post on the wall, just over the cashier's desk, where he appropriately hangs as the Genius of Finance. Then the toast of the evening:—"Mr. Naoroji. Pray, gentlemen, charge your glasses, and drink to Mr. Naoroji." Lord Ripon made a capital speech, which was mainly a eulogy of the admirable qualities of the guest of the evening.

Then arose the modest and retiring Parsee, whose name has been on every one's lips for weeks past. Such table rapping never was heard within these solemn walls. Mr. Naoroji took a sip from a glass of water, and returned thanks for the message of peace and goodwill which was sent by 37,000,000 to seven times 37,000,000. "It marked an epoch in Indian history." "Mr. Bright had condoled with him from his sick bed." "Honest Ripon, honest Hunter, honest Wedderburn." Mr. Naoroji gave us no figures and no rhetoric, but was as cool as the water in his wine-glass.

Then followed Mr. Frederic Harrison, not a pessimist, not an optimist, but a meliorist like George Eliot, who began by drawing a vivid picture of the compound parts of an Empire with 100 religions, 40 systems of law, and a variety of Governments. "The exact nature of the bond which held 300,000,000 of people together was sympathy and common respect." "We have much to learn from one another—much to give and much to receive." Mr. McIntyre, of Canada, responded; Mr. W. A. Hunter proposed our fellow-subjects in India, Sir W. W. Hunter replied; Lord Compton gave the Club, and Mr. Osborne thanked him; and, last of all, Sir William Wedderburn humorously thanked the chairman. And so ended an evening which will long be remembered in the great Liberal Palace.

IS THE CONCERTINA A NUISANCE?

WHAT A CONCERTINA CHIEF SAYS ABOUT IT.

"The concertina was invented," said Mr. C. Roylance, the well-known maker and teacher of that instrument, this morning to one of our reporters (whose attention had been attracted by the Salvation Army case as to the noisiness of the instrument) tried yesterday, before Baron Huddleston, "by Sir Charles Wheatstone, then Professor of Natural Philosophy at King's College, in 1839. I have here the first instrument ever made. You see it is a small square box of German silver, about four inches square, with ten keys on each side, and playing two octaves with chromatic notes. The first instrument was sold to Captain Gardner, of the 2nd Life Guards, and was called a *Symphonium*. It was fitted with bellows, which the original did not have, but was played, as you see, by the mouth. It was not until the 27th of December, 1839, that the instrument was called a concertina. The first was sold for twenty guineas, but I would not sell it for any money now.

"They call it a nuisance, do they? Well what would they say to the playing of such men as Signor Regondi and Mr. Richard Blagrove? Why, when my band of twenty-six performers play, the effect is like that of a grand organ. The band is composed of soprano, alto, tenor, and bass instruments, and they are capable of performing some of the very finest music. I never heard of such a thing as calling it a nuisance. I know it is not an absolutely perfect instrument—there is but one, the violin. But it is possible to produce many violin effects.

"One of the greatest opponents to the success of the English concertina is that bastard manufacture the German concertina, which has really been the ruin of the English one. It is a little easier to play, is much cheaper, but it is most imperfect in construction and capability. There is an instrument, however, which I hope will replace this—I mean the Anglo-German. From this many of the effects of the English concertina may be got.

"What I think about the concertina is, that it is the instrument for the people. Why, I have taught over ten thousand people in various parts of the world. That looks as if it was popular, doesn't it? And that is what the concertina ought to be."

A GLASGOW PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

NINETEEN PERSONS INJURED.

An alarming accident occurred last night on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian Railway. The train, which left Glasgow, Caledonian Central, at 5.8 P.M. for Lesmahagow, Blackwood, and Stonehouse, went safely until it reached the Houghhead Junction, midway between Hamilton and Ferniegair. In taking the points the Lesmahagow portion ran off the rails, six of the eight carriages being wrecked, and only two remaining intact. It is reported that nineteen persons have been injured, but nobody has been killed. All the heads of the Caledonian department left for the scene of the accident. Both lines were completely blocked for some time, but one was cleared by eight o'clock. The worst injured are a mother and daughter named M'Killop, bound for Larkhall, who were removed to Glasgow Infirmary. Six others had limbs broken.

Inquirers at Glasgow Infirmary to-day were informed that Jane McKillop, who had both legs broken in the railway accident at Haughhead, and Mrs. McKillop, who had her left leg fractured, passed a very restless night and are in a dangerous condition. The other twenty persons who were injured are making as good progress as can be expected. All are under surgical treatment. The line is now cleared, and traffic is going on as usual.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

THE ALLEGED CONTEMPT.

The flaring contents bill of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* was again flourished at the Parnell Commission Court this morning. Sir Charles Russell, armed with the necessary affidavits, rose, and, expressing great regret at being compelled to trouble the court, drew their lordships' attention to the poster, which he considered to be a very gross contempt of court. He understood that a paragraph had since appeared in the paper in which Sir William Christopher Lang, the proprietor, had stated that the bill was not issued with his authority, and in which, moreover, he expressed his regret that it should have been put forth. "I am glad to be able to say," said Sir Charles, in conclusion, "that I can drop this application; but I do hope that your lordships will make it clear that you wholly disapprove of these things."

ARE JOURNALISTS CAPABLE OF BEING APPEALED TO?

"I am very glad this application has been withdrawn," said the President, "because it has relieved us from a most serious embarrassment. I hoped we had sufficiently expressed, in the most emphatic language, our disapproval of articles or posters of the kind which have been brought to our notice. I have endeavoured to lay down the principles upon which I think journalists ought to be governed. If journalists are capable of being appealed to, I do trust that what I have said will be borne in mind by them in the future, and that we shall be left to our very arduous duties without being interfered with from time to time by the necessity of considering these applications."

"WE'VE HAD ALL THIS 'AD NAUSEAM.'"

"We've had all this *ad nauseam*," remarked Sir Charles Russell *sotto voce*, as Mr. Atkinson conducted a dreary examination-in-chief of a Mr. Hallam George Studdart, agent to the Vandeleur estate in county Clare. Nevertheless, Sir Charles cross examined witness at some length. Mr. Reid and Mr. Michael Davitt also put a few questions.

LETTERS WITH CHEQUES SENT FROM THE LEAGUE ROOMS TO PHŒNIX PARK MULLETT.

Patrick Farrigher explained that after he had been evicted from a farm in Mayo in the autumn of 1879 employment was ultimately found for him in the Land League rooms, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, at £1 a week. He worked in the law department, to which writs were sent from the local branches to be considered and advised upon. Egan attended as treasurer; Brennan as secretary: Joe Quinn as assistant secretary. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., had charge of the whole department for some time. He had seen Mr. Michael Davitt there. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, was chairman of some of the executive meetings, which passed money, granted cheques, and the rest. He had carried messages from Egan, had sent telegrams for him, and carried letters for him.

All this time Sir Henry James was slowly working the interest to the dramatic outburst which he had prepared for the close.

"Have you ever taken letters from the League Rooms to Mullett's public-house?"—"Yes."

"By whom were such letters given to you?"—"Mr. Egan."

"To whom were they directed?"—"To James Mullett, 4, Dorset-street, where Mullett's public-house was."

"Have you given the letters to Mullett?"—"Certainly."

"Were they directed in Egan's handwriting?"—"Certainly."

"Have you seen Mullett open any of such letters?"—"Yes."

"Have they sometimes contained money?"—"Yes; in the shape of cheques."

"How many times have you taken such letters?"—"Several times."

"How many times have you taken letters with cheques?"—"Two or three times."

In answer to further questions, witness added that he had seen Egan and Mullett together at the public-house and in the street; they were friends. Mullett, Egan, and another man called Weldon, met on more than one occasion, and just before Christmas, 1881, Weldon was sent to England.

The witness afterwards gave evidence as to the Ladies' Land League, and to visits of P. J. Nally to the Land League rooms. Sir Charles Russell objected that the Commission was not appointed to inquire into his criminality or otherwise, but at length the President decided that the evidence was admissible. He knew Michael Kelly and J. J. Butterfield, both organizers for the Land League. He had seen Joseph Poole coming out of the Land League rooms with notes in his hand. Poole was subsequently executed for murder.

WHAT BECAME OF THE LAND LEAGUE BOOKS?

Leaving the League office witness went to work for Mr. MacGough, the legal adviser of the League. He was then sent with letters to the meetings held at the Imperial Hotel after the suppression of the League. There he saw Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, and other members of Parliament.

"Do you remember the suppression of the Land League?" asked Sir Henry James.—"Yes."

"What became of the books?"—"They were removed from the League offices, some to Mr. Pearson's and some to Mr. Moloney's."

"Who was Mr. Pearson?"—"He was a clerk in the League office, and lived in North Frederick-street."

"And Moloney?"—"Lived in Mountjoy-square."

"Was anything taken besides the books?"—"Books, and letters, and all."

"How were they taken?"—"One parcel was taken in a van, the other in a drag."

A LIBEL ACTION BY O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

WILL HE PERSIST IN IT?

O'Donovan Rossa has instituted an action for defamation of character, claiming 100,000 dols. damages, against Herman Ridder, of the New York *Catholic News*, who accused him of inviting a gang of ruffians to desecrate his first wife's grave out of spite to her relatives, of being afraid of collecting an insurance policy on the life of his second wife, of refusing his starving son ten cents though asked for God's sake to buy him a sandwich, and of allowing that son to die in a charity hospital and be buried in Potter's Field. The article further accused him of defrauding servant girls by taking their money and giving them bogus passage certificates to bring relations from Ireland, and charged him with giving secret credentials to James Macdermott to betray and sell men into penal servitude in British prisons. Finally, the article accused Rossa of pocketing 2,000 dols. for his individual benefit which had been given him to send to the worse than widowed and orphaned dependents of the men whom he and Macdermott consigned to a living grave.

ABOUT TWO CANVASES IN THE GROSVENOR.

The vicissitudes of the picture market are proverbially many. There are two canvases in the Grosvenor Gallery which illustrate this fact. Some time ago they were bought by their present owner with four others for little more than a fifty pound note for the set. One of them, being a Gainsborough, is now not obtainable for twenty times the cost of the whole half dozen; and the other is hardly less valuable than its fellow. The whole set would fetch a price which Gainsborough himself would have regarded as a small fortune.

A WELSH-SPEAKING BISHOP DEMANDED.

Intense interest is taken in all circles in Wales with regard to the successor to Dr. Hughes at St. Asaph. The Welsh clergy have approached Lord Salisbury through a Welsh representative, urging him to appoint a strong man to the see and insisting that in view of the vigorous attack on the Church a Welsh-speaking Bishop is absolutely necessary.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL LIBEL CASE.

The opening of the fifth day of the hearing of the libel action Mercier, secretary of St. John's Hospital, *versus* Dalziel, proprietor of *Ally Sloper*, saw in the box for the defence Mr. Samuel Hill, who had been honorary architect to the hospital, and had acted as temporary treasurer, who gave an account of an extraordinary state of affairs.

HEROISM OF A SERVANT GIRL.

An annual "mother's dinner" was held at Dorking last night. An interesting incident was the presentation by Mrs. Cubitt, wife of Mr. Cubitt, M.P., to Minnie Matilda Mirrell, aged fifteen, of an illuminated address and £5 awarded to her by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. She was a servant at the house of Mr. Inglis, in High-street, which a short time ago was burnt out. There were three children in the bedroom. She first rescued one from the first floor, then rushing up again she took the others, one under each arm, brought them down through the blinding smoke and heat, dropping one on the stairs, but afterwards groping up and recovering it. Finally she lowered the two children from the front window to the people in the street. The girl had an enthusiastic reception.

"TO EVERY LOVER OF A DOG."

A CONCERT TO BE GIVEN AT THE MARCHIONESS OF TWEEDDALE'S.

From all quarters we are receiving letters of sympathy for the starving and homeless dogs of London. Yesterday we were able to print a few eloquent lines from Miss Ellen Terry. To-day we are in a position to announce that the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Mrs. Jeune, and Miss F. Lankester have kindly interested themselves in an effort to relieve the desperate circumstances of the humane institution. The Marchioness of Tweeddale has been good enough to throw open her reception rooms for a concert which Mrs. Jeune and Miss F. Lankester are organizing. With regard to the concert itself, we may say that Mrs. Bancroft has kindly promised her most valuable services, and Mr. George Grossmith—ever ready to help the good cause—is also on the list. In a few days we hope to be able to make further announcements.

MR. IRVING.

In reply to inquiries made last night, it was stated that there was a decided improvement in Mr. Irving's health, but that he would not be able to resume his part in "Macbeth" for several days.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite visited the Lyceum Theatre yesterday evening to witness the performance of "Macbeth."

MR. WILLIAM BLACK.

Mr. William Black is nearing the completion of his latest novel, which will deal with some phases of contemporary London life, including a little of the stage and something about one or two literary circles. The title will most likely be "The New Prince Fortunatus," and the story will appear in the *Graphic* from July to December of the present year. After this is out of hand, Mr. Black will proceed from Brighton, where he does most of his work, to Rossshire, where he will pass some time in the much-loved sport of salmon-fishing.

SAD SCENE IN A CHURCH.

A despatch from Newhaven, United States, to the *Sheffield Telegraph*, states that in the midst of divine service at a church in that city on Sunday, Mrs. Graves, a well-known member of the congregation, suddenly gave a terrible shriek, and then fell dead. The congregation rose in great terror and alarm, and a panic, which must have had awful results, was averted solely by the nerve and presence of mine of the officiating clergyman. The service was abruptly closed.

FIRING INTO A WELSH ELECTION MEETING.

Mr. Davies, Liberal candidate for the Abererch division, was holding a meeting in Llwyndyrus Chapel when some one outside in the dark deliberately fired into the building. The bullet passed through the window, crossed the building, and became embedded in the opposite window frame.

EXTENSIVE FIRE NEAR PARIS.

A destructive fire broke out (says Reuter) at St. Denis last night in the workshops of the Saint Denis Ironworks and Building Company, situated in the Rue de la Gare. The carpenters' shops, which covered an area of 300 metres, were entirely destroyed. The fire is still burning, but all danger of its spreading has been removed. No one was injured.

THE ALSATIAN EMIGRANTS ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

A Reuter's telegram from New York to-day says:—The Customs authorities have decided that the 130 Alsatians who arrived there last Saturday on board the French Transatlantic Company's steamer *La Champagne*, on their way to the tobacco plantations in Florida, shall be allowed to proceed to their destination.

MR. GLADSTONE AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Gladstone has sent the following letter to Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, one of the secretaries of the Toronto Imperial Federation League:—"Sir,—The capacity of our legislative organ is limited. Its hands are very full. The physical strength of its members is overtaxed. In the perspective the first place is held by the great and urgent Irish question. Still more limited are the means, especially as to the future, possessed by a man on the margin of his eightieth year. Under such circumstances, promises should be avoided and deductions restrained. But having stated all this, I can still assure you that I should view with the utmost satisfaction throughout the British Empire that which in the case of Ireland it is my daily care and interest to obtain, a more thorough and substantial union of the different countries and peoples paying allegiance to her Majesty.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE."

AWKWARD FOR EDITORS.

At the Erierley-hill police-court, yesterday, William Henry Press, editor of the *County Express*, was charged with committing an offence under Section 6 of the Corrupt Practices Act, 1884, in falsely saying in his newspaper, without knowing with what truth, that Mr. Addison, of the *Advertiser* newspaper, was likely to withdraw from his candidature for the County Council. The bench reserved their decision on the points of law. The sub-section referred to is the following:—Any person who before or during a municipal election knowingly publishes a false statement of withdrawal of a candidate at such election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

THE HON. GUY DAWNAY'S TRAVELS.

The Hon. Guy Dawnay, who, it is hoped, will before long find a parliamentary seat, is just off to East Africa. He proposes, it is said, to visit Zanzibar, and learn the truth about the Arab rising, and then to go on to Mombassa, the post of the British East African Company. He hopes to be able to join one of the expeditions, and get into Masáiland, and, if possible, as far as the Victoria Nyanza. If he succeeds in this venturesome undertaking, writes a London correspondent, he should be induced to write an account of his travels, and let English people know what are the resources and the probable commercial value of our latest African acquisition.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday: "Mr. Ruskin's health is somewhat improved."

Mr. Bright has had a restless night, and no change is noticed in his condition this morning.

Immediately on her arrival at St. Pancras yesterday afternoon, the Empress Frederick visited the German Hospital at Dalston.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House shortly before noon to-day on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Zetland, at Aske Hall, Yorkshire.

The Democrats of New Jersey have renominated Mr. J. R. Macpherson as their candidate to represent the State in the United States Senate. The nomination is equivalent to election.—*Reuter.*

Lord Cross has found a highly advantageous investment for the fortune bequeathed to the Empress Frederick by her husband.

The Baron von Sauer Kraut appears in the *Observer's* list of fashionable visitors to Brighton.

The Rev. Dr. Warre, head master of Eton College, has been elected president of the Albert Institute, Windsor, in the room of the Dean of Windsor, who retires.

Bishop Mackarness, who has resigned the See of Oxford, has taken a house at Eastbourne, and as the air of the south coast suits his health, he will reside there permanently.

The Secretary for War has selected Captain the Hon. A. Henniker-Major, Coldstream Guards, to be his assistant private secretary, and the military authorities have sanctioned the appointment.

Mrs. Lockhart, a daughter of Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., who is Mr. Gladstone's host at Naples, has just returned to town from the Villa Roccabella, where she has spent some weeks in the ex-Premier's company.

Mr. Burne-Jones is at present engaged on a series of pictures illustrating the story of the Sleeping Beauty, but these will not be shown at any of the principal exhibitions.

Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, whose "Samson and Delilah" at the Academy of 1887, and "Niobe" at that of last year, lifted him into fame, is preparing for this year's exhibition a third large picture, to be entitled "Sacred and Profane Love."

Herr von Puttkamer lunched with the Emperor on Friday, and dined with Prince Bismarck on the following day, attentions which form a fitting and significant complement to the bestowal of the Black Eagle on the ex-Home Minister.

At Masbrough, near Sheffield, yesterday, a football player named John Moir, of the Toledo team, was running with the ball when he was challenged by a member of the Masbrough team, who struck him between the ribs and the hip, rupturing the kidneys. Moir was taken to the Sheffield Infirmary.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

STOCK MARKETS QUIET AND DULL.—QUOTATIONS LOWER.—THE INFLATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD SHARES.

The downward movement in the open market rate of discount continues to make progress, and the best quotation for three months' bank paper is now no better than 2½ per cent, the bankers taking bills from the brokers at 2⅜ per cent. Short money, too, is still very plentiful, and the lending establishments find a difficulty in employing their surplus balances at as low as 1½ per cent even. It is now anticipated in almost all quarters that a reduction will be made in the official minimum on Thursday, and the only question is whether the decline will be ½ or 1 per cent. It is this expectation of a fall in the Bank rate this week which is helping to depress the market. The discount houses and bill brokers will no doubt lower their advertised deposit rates in any event. There is now less talk of gold shipments for the Argentine Republic, but no one would be surprised were withdrawals for that quarter shortly to be made.

The principal speculative activity on the Stock Exchange is again in the department for South African gold descriptions, which continue to decline. In other directions business is of quite a retail character, and the variations in almost all cases are insignificant. Home Government funds are dull, New Consols showing a reduction of ⅛. In the Home Railway market the chief movement is in Great Eastern stock, which has been rather freely purchased. No further rise has taken place in Brighton Deferred, but the market for this stock is a very firm one. Foreign Government bonds are dull, and in the absence of support prices droop, Russian having again fallen fractionally. Latest advices from Buenos Ayres report another rise in the premium on gold, which is now quoted at as high as 54 per cent. American Railways are generally a trifle higher, and there is a little more business doing than was the case yesterday. Grand Trunks are neglected and Mexican Railway issues are quiet, pending the announcement of the traffic, the cable message received being reported unintelligible. Copper shares continue to be offered, especially Rio Tintos, but Primitiva Nitrate shares show a further recovery.

What occurred in the mining market yesterday showed how unstable are the prices to which gold mine shares have been carried. A few realizations to secure profits sent quotations down, and only one or two—South African Gold shares—left off higher. This morning shares have again been rather freely offered and values show a further decline. In connection with this subject, we have received a pamphlet, issued by D. Swift and Co., of Hatton-garden, dealing with the goldfields of South Africa, in which a well-timed caution is given to investors, for although there appears to be abundance of gold it is not to be got without heavy outlays. With respect to the fields of Witwatersrand, experts who have visited the district have acknowledged that the area over which the Banket formation extends is so vast that they cannot for many years be worked out. In the De Kaap district many rich properties exist, but transport presents serious difficulties. The Komatie fields, which are situated on the borders of Swaziland, enjoy cheap working, easy transport, and good water, and many valuable reefs have been proved. Up to the present Leydenbourg has been disappointing, and until railway or other means of cheaper transport are arranged no great results can be looked for. Zoutpansburg is expected to prove equally as rich or richer than the Rand. The following table will show the extraordinary rise which has taken place in the shares of some of the companies. We have selected a dozen in which the appreciation has been greatest. The capital of most of them, it will be noticed, is fairly moderate. At the market valuation, less than a million sterling is now considered to be worth over twelve millions. Yesterday's drop, it should be observed, has made the present price a point or so under what we quote in two or three instances:—

Company.	Capital.	Shares.	Present Price.	Market Value.
Robinson	£50,000	£1	£60	£3,000,000
Salisbury	32,000	1	30	960,000
Ferriera	28,000	1	22	616,000
Wemmer	33,000	1	15	495,000
Jumpers	60,000	1	14	840,000
Pioneer	21,000	1	14	294,000
May	40,000	1	11	440,000
Henry Nourse	50,000	1	11	550,000
Simmer and Jack	75,600	1	11	831,600
Jubilee	22,000	1	10	220,000
Durban Roodepoot	90,000	1	10	900,000
Langlaagte	450,000	1	7	3,150,000
	£951,600			£12,296,600

Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross, S.W., and Messrs. Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C., are authorized to receive applications for the share capital of the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit and Chambers Company (Limited), consisting of 20,000 shares of £10 each. The company has been formed to purchase and carry on the business now known as the "Chancery Lane Safe Deposit," and in addition to acquire a block of buildings, hotel, and offices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 10,000. Prices on spot, barley steady. Futures one point lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Great Eastern ½, Sheffield Deferred and North British Preferred ⅛. *Receded*: Caledonian ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Uruguay Bonds ¼, Mexican Converted and Portuguese ⅛. *Declined*: Turkish Defence ¼, Russian 1873 ⅛, Egyptian Daira ⅛, the Unified 1-16, Italian and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16 each.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅛, Louisville and Nashville, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Erie shares, Norfolk and Western Preference, Philadelphia and Reading, and Union Pacific shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Wabash Mortgage ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Lake Shore shares, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ⅜.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Lower*; Mexican Ordinary ¼, and Grand Trunk Ordinary 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Primitiva Nitrate ⅜. *Receded*: Suez Canal ¼, South African Exploration ¼, Rio Tinto ¼, De Beers ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A	137⅝	⅞	London and West.	69	70
Consols	103	⅛	Chatham(Ordinary)	24¾	5	London Joint Stock	40½	1½
New Consols (2¾)	96⅜	1/16	Do. Preference	106	½	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43½	4½
Reduced 3 p. c.	100½	1/16	North Western	174½	5½	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	52	3
Local Loan Stock	103½	¾	South Western	144½	6½	**MINES.**		
New 2½ per Cent	95½	6	Manchester & Shef.	71	5	Indian Consolidated	5/16	7/16
India 3½ per Cent.	107½	¾	Do. A	56½	7	Mysore shares	5½	¾
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	70¼	½	Met. Consolidated	74½	5¾	Goregums	1⅞	2
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	2⅛	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	Cape Copper	5¼	⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112	¼	Do. District	35½	4	Namaqua	3	⅛
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103½	4	Midland	137½	8½	Mason and Barry	9⅝	⅜
BirminghamCrp.St	111	12	North British Pref.	76⅞	⅝	Rio Tinto	23⅝	⅜
Liverpool	112	15	Do. Def.	57¾	8	Montana £1 shares	2 1/16	3/16
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	163½	¾	DeBeers new shares	16¾	17 xd
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4	North Stafford	116½	17⅜	S. African Explor.	16¾	17¾
Do. Hard Dols.	67	8	South Eastern	133	5	**TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES**		
Do. Treasury	93	6	Do. Deferred	107¾	8	Anglo-American	80½	1½
Austrian Gold	92	4	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. Pref.	84½	5½
Do. Silver	68	70	Canada Pacific	53½	¾	BrazilianSubmarine	13⅝	⅞
Brazilian 1875	101½	2¼	Can. Pacific Share	37	½	Direct Unit. State	10	⅛xd
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	101	3	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	65⅝	⅝	Eastern	12⅝	⅛xd
Do. Cedulas I.	93¼	¼	Denver & R. Grande	17⅛	⅜	Ditto Extension	12⅜	13 xd
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1885	91	2	Do. Pref.	46½	6	United Telephone	14⅜	⅜
Costa Rica A	83½	9½	Illinois Shares	117½	18½	Globe Teleg. Trust	7	⅛
Do. B	101½	2	Lake Shore	104⅝	⅞xd	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**		
Egypt. State Dom	83¾	¼	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	¼	London Gen. Om.	200	10
Do. Unified	102⅜	⅜	Louis. and Nash.	69	¼	London Street	13	14
Do. Preference	73½	⅜	Mex. Cen. Bonds	71½	⅜	London Tramway	14	16 xd
Do. Daira Sanieh	81¾	2¼	Miss. Kan. & Texas	15¾	14¼	North Metropolitan	17½	18½
French 5 p. c. Rnts.	105¾	¼	N. Y. Cen. Shares	111	½xd	**WATERWORKS.**		
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	87	8	New York Ontario	13	¼	Chelsea Waterworks	258	63
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	84¼	¾	Erie Shares	29	¼¼	East London	202	5
Hung. Gold Rentes	84¼	¾	Do. Sec. Mort.	104¾	5¾	Grand Junction	121	5
Italian	93⅝	⅞	Norfolk & West. Pref	53½	⅝	Kent	277	82
Mexican Converted	14¼	15	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34¾	5¾	Lambeth	253	8
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	16¾	17	North Pacific Pref.	61¾	2¼	New River, New	350	60
Do. 6 p. c.	63¾	4½	Pennsylvania Sh.	55¾	¾	S'thwrk & Vauxhall	167	72
Portuguese	101⅜	2⅛	Phil. & Read. Sh.	24⅞	⅜	W. Middlesex	264	9
Russian 1873	73 5/16	5/16	UnionPacific Shares	65	⅜	**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.**		
Spanish 4 p. c.	100	2	Wabash Preference	25¾	6¾	Gaslight & Coke A	261	3
Turkish 1854	27½	¾	Do. Gen. Mort.	45½	1½	Imp. Continental	209	14
Group I	15⅝	16	Grand Trunk Ord	10¼	⅛	South Metropolitan	302	7
Group 3	15 1/16	3/16	Do. First Pref.	67¾	⅛	Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3¾	4¼
Group 4	84⅜	9	Do. Second Pref.	47⅜	⅛	**MISCELLANEOUS.**		
4½ p. c. 1871	84⅜	9	Do. Third Pref.	26⅜	⅛	Allsopp	8¼	⅛
5 p. c. Defence	99½	7	Do. Guaranteed	72⅜	⅛	Guinness and Co	310	15
5 p. c. Priority	84	6	Mexican Ordinary	40¾	¼	Hotchkiss	11¼	¾
Uruguay Unified	72	½	Do. First Pref.	115	⅜	Bryant and May	13⅜	⅛
Virginia Funded	41	3	Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	69	½	Spratt's Patent	10¾	⅛
U.S. 4½ p. c.	110	12	Lombardo-Venetian	8⅞	9⅛	Liverpool Nitrate	27½	8¼
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Yarna 3 per cent.	8¼	⅛	Primitiva Nitrate	36	¼
Caledonian	117	½	Nitrate Railway	26	½xd	Salt Union Shares	3¾	4 pm
Great Eastern	63½	¼	**BANKS.**			P. and O. Steam	65	8
Great Northern	119	20	Alliance Bank	14	¼	Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Ditto A	103	4	City Bank	20	1 xd	Nat Discount Co.	11½	12
Great Western	151½	2	Consolidated Bank	8	⅛	Hudson's Bay	19¾	20⅛
Hull and Barnsley	35¾	4¼	Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅜	Suez Canal	87¾	8¾
Lanc. and York	117	13	London and County	83½	90½	E. & W. Ind. Dock	19	21
Brighton(Ordinary)	146	8	Union of London	40½	1½	London and St. K.	41	3

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	17¾	18¼	Wemmers	12⅝	⅞
Tarapaca Bank	4¼	5¼pm	Langlaagtes	6¼	⅜
Tarapaca Water	14½	15	Jubilee	8¼	9
Jumper's Gold	13½	14¼	San Jorge	8⅛	¼pm
Spes Bona	⅝	¾	Pahang Corporation	5½	¼pm
			Simmer and Jack	9⅛	⅛

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

The hearty way in which Mr. Axel Welin repeated his part of the wedding service yesterday, when he was married to Miss Hedenström at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, might serve as an example to British bridegrooms, whose funereal murmur at similar occasions is as a rule somewhat oppressive. Well might both Mr. Welin and his bride join with might and main in the words of one of the pretty wedding hymns:—

Take my silver and my gold;
Not a mite would I withhold.
Take my intellect, and use
Every power as Thou shalt choose.

For in their case it is literally true that they have given up all to do their work among the sailors.

***

Mr. Birger, the Swedish Consul-General, made an excellent speech after the wedding breakfast at Kent House, although he addressed Sir Donald as Mr. Currie. He pointed out especially that Scandinavia owed a great debt of gratitude to England for the help which English men and women had afforded to Miss Hedenström in her work in the East of London, and said that though he had seen scores upon scores of sailors' homes in his two voyages round the world he looked still upon the one at the West India Docks as a pattern.

***

At the recent fête at St. Cloud, in Paris, one of the great popular attractions was an Aunt Sally or *jeu de massacre* booth, in which, instead of dolls, men and women had been hired for the sovereign people to "take shies" at. These men and women were grotesquely attired, and had had their faces blackened. Before nightfall some of them were bleeding from the blows received with the balls. For this service they were paid eighteenpence per diem each, which is the rate in England for sewing two dozen shirts. It is a question which is the pleasanter and more remunerative labour. This *jeu de massacre* booth should have a place in the Exhibition which is to celebrate the centenary of the enfranchisement of the people.

***

The starting of a London *New York Herald* is an ambitious and difficult undertaking, but if capital can make it go Mr. Bennett ought to be able to do it. His net newspaper income is stated at £200,000 per year: he is credited with a private fortune in New York and French real estate, and also personalty amounting to £5,000,000, besides £300,000 interest in the Commercial cable.

***

Colonel North, writes a correspondent, is a Napoleon amongst speculators. Not content with his successes in "Nitrates," he is now going to make a set on the Waterloo Cup. And the method by which he proposes to accomplish his object has all the simplicity of true magnificence—a "corner" in greyhounds. He has already bought up about forty of them.

***

Grace Huntley writes to me from Prince's Theatre, Bristol, to say Mr. Farnie, as a true Scot, ought to know better than to make Paul Jones hail from St. Malo. Paul Jones was the notorious pirate of the Solway Firth—at least, the Solway was the scene of his earliest depredations. He was born at Kirkbean, a small village consisting of a score of houses about twelve miles from Dumfries and one mile from the Solway. His grave and headstone can still be seen in the Kirkbean parish kirkyard.

***

The Bishop of St. Asaph's, who died yesterday of a paralytic stroke, was the oldest but one of the octogenarian Bishops, having been born in 1807. The oldest of all is the Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Durnford), who is eighty-six. The Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Philpott) is the same age as his deceased brother of St. Asaph's, while the Bishops of Bath and Wells (Lord A. C. Hervey) and of St. Albans (Dr. Claughton) are only a year younger. As nearly one-sixth of the Bishops are over eighty, and as, according to Mr. W. H. Smith, the oldest Bishops are also the most energetic, it would seem that the episcopal calling is a peculiarly healthy one.

A LADY GUIDE GATHERING.

There was a large collection of lady guides and their friends at the Society of British Artists last night. Lady Colin Campbell, dressed in her usual black and a French hat and a string of pearl beads, was there with a pretty fair-haired companion. Dr. Kate Mitchell and Miss Lupton, buxom Yorkshire educationalists and women's suffragists, were also on the platform. Lord Hay, with a large moustache and a very big shirt front, made an ornamental chairman. Miss Edith Davies, the authoress of "Lady Guides," delivered a very neat inaugural address by deputy on the association she seems to have carried to so successful a point. Mr. Walther read Miss Davies's speech. She is too nervous to talk on a platform herself. The Lady Guide Association, she said, is to redeem the pledge of our national hospitality. The association "is to be the place of welcome to our foreign country sisters and brothers, their introduction, the passport to their freedom, the open sesame to their enjoyment." She must have sufficient fortitude to resist the persuasion and the oaths of the importunate cabby. The time-table must be to her as plain as the handwriting on the wall of the Assyrian king's palace was to the Jewish prophet. Besides English guides there will be foreigners and interpreters. There will be district employés of the association for shopping. Guides will not hang about railway stations soliciting custom; nor will they stand in rows at the office to be selected. Last of all, there will be fair remuneration and no servility.

Dr. Kate Mitchell said an interview with a girl acrobat appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the other day, and it stated she could earn £1,500 a year when in full swing. That was the way people paid for muscle in these days. The Lady Guide Association would see whether it could not find employment for women's brains. The only thing she objected to was the examinations. There was too much examining nowadays to find out what people didn't know, instead of what they did. Loud applause and a fervent "Hear, hear" (in a feminine voice) encouraged the speaker. Miss Lupton made a neat, clever little speech, and resolutions breathing confidence, and hoping the association would soon be on its guiding legs, were passed. The committee was also elected. This committee is to control everything. It consists of Lord Hay of Kinfauns, Sir Somers Vine, Dr. F. H. Laking, Mr. E. East, Miss Honor Brooke, and Miss Marks.

A *Pall Mall* reporter had a little conversation with Miss Davies in the coffee-room after the meeting. She was being chaffed by several large old gentlemen drinking very small cups of coffee for not delivering her own address.

"We have already got two hundred guides," said Miss Davies. "As for not having an examination, that is imperative. Already women are adopting my idea and sending out lady guides. There must be some distinction between us and imitators. Several applications have already been made for lady guides from abroad."

I heard one lady say that there are a good many German ladies among those of the guides already selected.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF CHILDREN.

THE HOME SECRETARY RECOMMENDS BAIL AS A RULE.

The Home Secretary has sent a letter to the magistrates throughout the country impressing upon them the undesirability of allowing children who have been committed for trial at assizes or quarter sessions to remain in prison during the time which elapses before their trial. In Mr. Matthews's opinion children under fourteen ought to be allowed out on bail in every case where this is in any way possible without risk of defeating the ends of justice. In cases where there is little or no danger of the accused failing to appear to his recognizance, the bail taken may be of small or even nominal amount. The Secretary of State believes that if magistrates will deal with cases in the manner thus indicated, the instances will be rare in which children committed for trial will be sent to prison, and he trusts that this object will be kept carefully in view.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOVEL READERS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

INTERVIEW WITH AN OFFICIAL.

As we stated on Saturday, a new rule has been promulgated at the British Museum to the effect that "readers cannot as a rule be supplied with novels within five years of publication, and every reader requiring for special purposes to consult a recent novel must state his reasons in writing."

A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, desiring to get first-hand information with reference to the imposition of this new rule and the circumstances attending it, called at the British Museum yesterday. His report is subjoined:—

I must confess that I was somewhat surprised (he writes) at not finding knots of angry and discontented novel-readers gathered around the portals of the great Temple of Research. The reading-room was emptier than usual—a state of things easily accounted for by the fog. Disappointed in my endeavours to find a discontented novel-reader whose sad story I might lay before the world, I determined to get at the reasons which induced the authorities to put forth their new rule. I was most courteously received by an official of standing, and the following little colloquy took place:—

"When did the new rule first come into force?"

"On Thursday last. Since then we have had several applications for recent works of fiction; but we have refused every one."

"What induced you to make the rule?"

"Well, for a long time past we have found that between one to three per cent. of the readers who visit this room have read little else but new novels and works of a similar character. I calculate that some 650 persons visit the reading-room every day. Out of these at least twenty are inveterate novel readers. Summer and winter, all the year round, they come here, take up their places, and pursue their studies in contemporary fiction or go to sleep. They are in the main well-to-do people—folks who, I should think, could well afford to subscribe to Mudie's or to some other circulating library. The Museum Library is intended for *bonâ fide* students; but the limits of the reading-room are gradually growing inadequate; and hence the rule."

"And how do the novel-readers take to it?"

"They don't like it at all. They are perfectly willing to admit its expediency and justice; they even advocate its general application; but they have a thousand and one reasons why it should not be applied where they are concerned—why in their case it would be gross tyranny to enforce a rule that would be perfectly just in the case of any one else."

"What sort of novels have they been accustomed to read?"

"Look at the well-thumbed page of the catalogue which contains the works of Zola. They read him both in French and in English. As a matter of fact French novels have for a long time been greatly in demand. But we have changed all that."

"The rule speaks of a special reason in writing which must be given by the reader who possesses sufficient intrepidity to ask for a new novel? What would you consider an adequate reason?"

"The rule," replied my informant, "is intended to be absolute. We shall allow no exceptions. It would not be enough, for example, for the reader, like Arthur Pendennis, to assign as a reason for wanting a French novel, a desire to improve his knowledge of colloquial French. As I have said, the rule is absolute."

I thanked my courteous informant and withdrew. Before leaving the Museum, however, an attendant was good enough to show me some new "presses" (otherwise sets of shelves) which deserve a passing word. Some departments—law and medicine for example—are getting over-stocked with books. Sliding "presses" have therefore been introduced. One "press" of books stands in front of another, and as it is easily pulled forwards, books on either "press" can at once be got at. Great economy of space is the result.

Passing along Oxford-street, our representative bethought him of Mudie's. He looked in and asked whether they anticipated an increase of subscribers on account of the British Museum rule. "We can't say we expect an increase," remarked one of Mr. Mudie's representatives; "we can only hope."

THE GLEE OF THE BONA-FIDE STUDENT.

This new rule by the new Librarian will be received as tidings of great joy by all *bonâ fide* and serious students. "It will be a great blessing to all of us," said an old habitué of the place—a gentleman whose researches in many branches of obscure knowledge are well known to all the attendants—in response to our representative's inquiry. "The overcrowding of the reading room was becoming worse and worse every day; and indeed unless you could put in an appearance by midday at latest, your chances of a seat were very slight. This is very hard on busy people like myself. I am all for everybody reading everything; but I must say that I object most strongly to this Temple of Research and Study being degraded into a kind of Free Mudie's."

"But are the novel-readers the only offenders?"—"They are the most numerous, but by no means the worst. What I object to even more is the contingent of young loafers for whom the library is a happy hunting ground of Unexpurgated Literature. The run on certain chapters in certain medical works is really astonishing. The law students are a great nuisance too. Why in the world should they not go to the Inns of Court libraries, which exist for their sole and special benefit? The British Museum Library is not intended to provide a substitute for the manuals, dictionaries, and text books possessed by, or elsewhere within the reach of, really serious students. The result of licence in this respect is that the limited facilities afforded—at the taxpayer's expense—for the elect readers of the nation at large is monopolized by the small section within easy call of Great Russell-street."

"It is often said that these public institutions are largely used as 'nose-bags'—that they afford a comfortable corner for persons to lunch in or otherwise shelter themselves from a cold world outside. Is that your experience of the British Museum?"—"Certainly. There is a small class to whom the reading room affords a lodging, except of course at night, and saves coals and the necessity for any sitting room. Some of these people come when the museum opens, bring sandwiches enough for the day, and only depart when they are turned out. Of course in some cases these poor people are earning their living by copying extracts, searching files and other hack work. It seems hard to object to their presence; nor would I, if there were unlimited space. One or two of them, I have been told, even used the Lavatory as a Laundry—washing their spare shirt in the basin. A special notice now warns the public against this practice. Another old gentleman used to take his footbath, at uncertain periods, in the same room. I do not know what provision he now makes, as he also has been asked to confine his operations there to the hands and face. Of course many of my grievances could not, and perhaps should not, be met; but if I at all represent the class for which the room is intended, the correction of this particular abuse—that of the novels—will go far towards meeting our views."

SOUVENIRS OF THE TZAR'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Yesterday the Emperor of Russia distributed small tokens of gold to all those who were with him in the Imperial train at the time of the railway accident near Borki, in memory of their miraculous escape. The tokens represent a miniature copy of a sacred picture which was found quite undamaged after the accident in the dining saloon of the train.

Lord Randolph Churchill has left London for the South of France, where he will remain until the reassembling of Parliament.

The Commander-in-Chief has prepared a memorandum on the mobilization of the army, describing the general lines upon which this is to proceed, and by which the officers concerned are to act on their judgment in any unforeseen emergency in the spirit of the regulations and according to the custom of war.

Messrs. Arnold, Fooks, Chadwick, and Co. write on behalf of their client, the Rev. G. A. Grevier, Procurator of La Grande Chartreuse, that there was no foundation for the recent rumour of a proposed sale to an English bank or syndicate.

The document conveying the freedom of the borough of Leeds to Colonel North will be placed in a casket of gold. The ceremony will take place next Friday, in the Victoria Hall.

A petition, signed by 286 persons, praying for legislation to suppress the nuisance of organ-grinding, addressed to the members of Parliament for the borough of St. Pancras, has been forwarded to Mr. Lawson, M.P. The signatures have been principally collected in a small district of West St. Pancras.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A "SABBATH BREAKER."

Mr. Henry C. Richards, of London, writes to the *Scotsman*:—"The Lord's Day Observance Society has in its time even called the Prince of Wales to account for visiting a racing stable and watching some horses being necessarily exercised, after his Royal Highness had attended service on a Sunday afternoon. It has now an opportunity of rendering a greater service to the Christian world by proving it has no respect for politics as well as for persons. I have as yet seen no explanation or disclaimer of the Reuter's telegram, dated Sunday, January 6, that on that day Mr. Gladstone had made a sea excursion—free of course—at the expense of the municipality to Pompeii. The *Christian World*, the leading organ of English Nonconformity, discreetly suppresses the day, though describing the trip and the lunch in the temple, &c. Surely the faithful Gladstonians who imagined that fleets should not move nor captures of cities be effected on the Sabbath may ask their leader, who has so strongly urged the necessity of Sunday rest, why when away on a holiday he went even on a free Sunday excursion."

A GERMAN DONNELLY SEEKS TO DETHRONE GOETHE.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly must, observes the *Manchester Guardian*, look to his laurels, for he has a rival in a German scholar who has "discovered" that the real author of "Faust" was not Goethe, but Lessing. What are the grounds, it may be asked, upon which Goethe is to be dethroned? When he was sixteen Goethe studied for a time at Leipzic, and he mentions that he and some of his fellow-students avoided Lessing, and, indeed, expressed his regret at this, as no later opportunity presented itself for a meeting with the author of the "Laocoon," who on his side is represented as speaking harshly of the young Goethe. This would seem to most people to be decisive, but then there came to Dr. Carriere the sudden inspiration that Goethe when at Leipzic had frequented the house of Lessing, and had purloined the MS. of some parts of "Faust." All that he had to do then was to turn into "bad verse" the prose of Lessing, and the result of dishonesty and bad workmanship is a masterpiece which has filled all succeeding critics with wonder and admiration.

"THE ELECTRIC CITY."

Enormous is the progress made in the adoption of electrical appliances in the United States within the last year. There is a city exulting in the name of Scranton, on the other side of Philadelphia, which has only been in existence as a city for twenty-three years, and now has a population of 95,000. It calls itself "The Electric City." Not only are all its streets lighted and most of its machinery driven by this power, but all its street cars are run by the electro-motors. The patents for incandescent lighting scarcely go back a dozen years, yet to-day there are actually in use in the United States the enormous number of 3,000,000 incandescent lamps, while the contracts already made and partially executed amount to almost double that number. Not only will horses very soon be replaced by electricity on the tram lines, but there is every reason to believe that the cinder-dropping, bilge-dripping locomotive will be supplanted on the elevated railway by the Julien electro-storage system, which has proved so successful with the Daft motor on the Fourth-avenue surface line. Electricity is so wonderfully aggressive that it is difficult to say in what new fields it may not push itself before the close of the new year.—New York correspondent *Daily Telegraph*.

A PAUSE IN THE IMMIGRATION OF FOREIGN JEWS.

There has clearly come a pause in the immigration of foreign Jews to England (observes the *Jewish World*). The evidence of the burial returns shows conclusively a steady decrease in the Jewish population of London during the past two years. The bearing of this on the question of "foreign immigration" is clear, though not at first sight obvious. The decrease is, without doubt, due to the action of the Board of Guardians, which has thus shown itself capable of coping with the influx unaided. Private and public interests are as one; for it is obviously the interest of the Jewish community of London to lessen the influx as much as possible. A special institution has shown itself capable of protecting these combined interests. Here, then, is a case which all political inquirers agree can best be safeguarded by the natural play of individual interests without any Government interference

100,000 TONS OF SHIPPING ICEBOUND

There are more than fifty vessels icebound in Odessa Harbour, and there are nearly twenty outside. Most of the steamers have been there for over three weeks, and it is obvious that it will lessen the dividends of such steamers. It may be safely estimated that the steamers there aggregate 100,000 tons, and the lying idle of that vast tonnage for many weeks must have its stimulating effect on the freight market.

DEATH OF THE WALTHAM WATCH MAKER.

Charles V. Woerd, the well-known Waltham watch-maker, is dead in California, where he had been on business connected with a gold mine. He was born in Holland in 1819, and is said to have invented more machinery for the rapid manufacture of watch appliances than any other person in the United States.

HE CAN'T BE GOT AT.

The American reporters and others admit that all efforts have failed to get anything out of the incoming President, General Harrison, who keeps his own counsel and frustrates every device to extract information. The latest thing was sending a little girl with a blank Cabinet for the General to fill up, and the child was to get 100 dols. if she succeeded. She managed to reach the President-elect, who heard her with a smile while she pleaded for the 100 dols. but she went away discomfited and in tears.

Mrs. Cleveland is engaged in translating a French novel into English.

The condition of the King of the Netherlands is at present satisfactory, and he is slowly gaining strength.

Pennsylvania is about to pass a law requiring the Stars and Stripes to flow over every school house in the State.

The *Opinione* declares that England and Italy have a common understanding on the subject of the Cossack Mission to Abyssinia.

Congressman Martin, of Texas, is sixty-five years old, the father of nine children, and the owner of 10,000 head of cattle and 10,000 acres of ranche land.

A high school for girls in connection with the Church Schools Company was opened at Reigate yesterday by Canon Gregory.

Miss Hu King Eng is a Chinese beauty who is making quite a sensation in Washington society. She is said to be a relative of the Emperor of China.

There are about two hundred thousand coloured Roman Catholics in America, and but one coloured priest—the Rev. Augustine Tolton, of Quincy, Illinois.

The Florida orange crop is estimated at 3,000,000 boxes, more than double the production of any previous year. Each box holds on an average 150 oranges, which will be ten for every person in the United States.

A dinner was given last night at Limmer's Hotel, Hanover-square, to the Earl of Onslow, on his appointment as Governor of New Zealand. The dinner was given by the Onslow Lodge of Mark Master Masons.

Mary K. Longfellow, a niece of the poet, is attracting notice in America as a painter of picturesque harbour views, made in light water-colours. She has spent several years of study on her specialty.

A diamond owned in Buffalo, and known as the "Buffalo gem," weighs sixty carats, and is supposed to be the largest in the United States. It is about the size of an almond, and before cutting weighed ninety-five carats. It was bought in Amsterdam for £6,000.

The first lecture of the course of twelve on "The Pre-Elizabethan and Elizabethan Literature," by Mr. J. Churton Collins, B.A., under the auspices of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, was given at Gresham College last night.

As proof of the success of the free libraries in Battersea, it may be noted that at the Lammas Hall branch, Bridge-road West, the number of readers for the week ending January 12 amounted to 1,565, and the number of volumes issued 1,329, being a daily average of 221.

Cremation is thriving in Glasgow. A cremation society there already has over one hundred members. Mr. James Chalmers, an architect of the city, has drawn up a scheme of cremation for Glasgow, in which he points out that the cost of cremating each body should not exceed 2s.

Canon Scott Robertson has recently completed the annual summary of British contributors to the funds of foreign missions. He shows that the annual sum given voluntarily by various religious bodies in the British isles is just over a million and a quarter sterling. The contributions of purely Episcopalian bodies amount to £100,000 less than the money raised by the Nonconformist churches.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from *C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

A CENTRAL SUBWAY RAILWAY FOR LONDON.

INTERVIEW WITH A DIRECTOR.

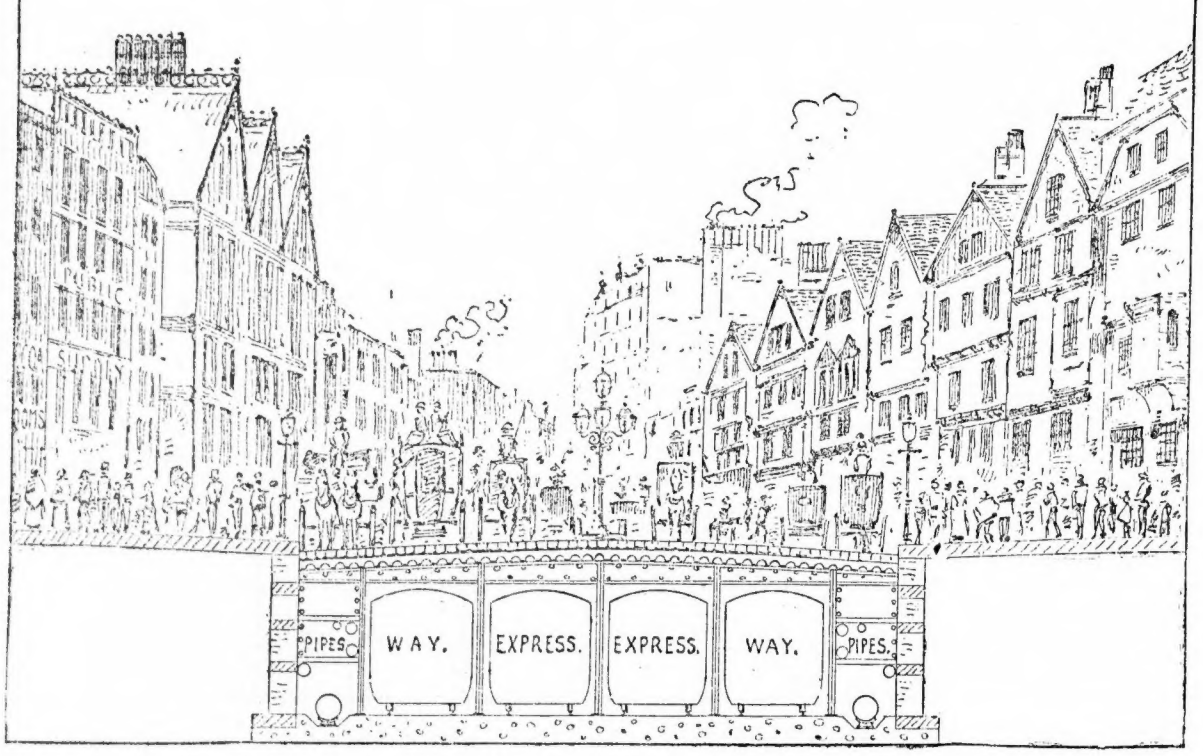
CERTAIN traders of Oxford-street and Holborn are alarmed at the scheme for a central subway railway. They are afraid that it will endanger the foundations of buildings along the line of route, and cause considerable annoyance by vibration, and they have therefore determined to oppose the bill at all stages. To ascertain the nature of the scheme, and what is to be said on its behalf, a representative obtained an interview with Colonel Hazard, who is one of the directors of the company named in the bill.

THE NEED FOR SUCH A RAILWAY.

"The opposition," said Mr. Hazard, "is all the result of ignorance of the plans proposed. We shall damage no one's property, we shall cause no annoyance, and we shall facilitate locomotion through the metropolis in a way that has never yet been attempted. Look at a railway map of London, such as is published by the District Railway. You will at once observe that while there is immense accommodation for the people of England living out of London to approach the metropolis, there is absolutely no method by which they can reach any point in the metropolis rapidly after they have been placed down at any of the termini. Within the Inner Circle, which includes all London from Notting-hill-gate to Aldersgate, and from Regent's Park to Victoria, there is no method of traversing this vast area except by cab, omnibus, or on foot. The main thoroughfares, such as Oxford-street on the north and Piccadilly and the Strand on the south, are the natural thoroughfares along which nearly everybody wishes to travel, and they can only do so by the slow methods I have mentioned. Again, if you are going any distance even on the route of the Metropolitan and District, there are so many stoppages that these lines do not give a proper service between the City and the suburbs. From Putney Bridge to Mark-lane, which I traverse every day, there are eighteen stations, and, except as to a few trains, one or even two changes, so that I might, in point of time spent on the journey, as well live in Reading as in London. There is besides all this the vitiated atmosphere to endure. What we want are railway lines following the present course of traffic, thereby relieving the congested streets, with commodious carriages, which can be warmed in winter, perfect ventilation, and a frequent and swift service. And we can do this by means of an electric railway on our plans."

NO DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

"But what have you to say to the damage to property that will ensue?"—"The legitimate objection to all underground railways in cities is that they undermine foundations, and injure property in other ways. By our system of construction we obviate all that. We only go down 12 ft. from the street level, and do not touch the foundations of the houses. A platform of concrete about two feet in thickness, floored by a half inch of Trinidad asphalte, extending across the street between the curb lines at a depth of about twelve feet, forms a substantial foundation to the whole structure. The space between the curb lines is then divided into two or four railway tracks, as the width of the street admits, and at each side there are galleries for the housing of pneumatic, steam, gas, water, hydraulic, and other pipes, along with all the electric cables and wires at present carried overhead. An external boundary wall on each side shuts off the cellar of the abutting proprietor, and acts as the outer wall of the galleries. The inner wall is formed by iron columns four feet apart and the tracks are similarly divided by rows of iron columns, arranged longitudinally, resting on a continuous base. The spaces between the columns are filled by a tough, non-resonant material called "ferflax," composed of steel wire and vegetable fibre, compressed into a solid, unbreakable panel by hydraulic power. The roof is supported and the whole structure tied by beams which extend across the entire span, bolted to the columns, the ends being inserted in the external wall. Upon these beams a steel buckle plate roof is laid and bolted; over this is a 2-inch skin of Trinidad asphalte, as a protector from chemical contact and dampness, and as a slight cushion. Above this is placed six inches of concrete, which completes the permanent street, upon which the pavement will be relaid."



SECTION OF RAILWAY AS COMPLETED—HOLBORN WITH STAPLE INN ON RIGHT.

AIR, LIGHT, EASE, AND SAFETY.

"As to ventilation?"—"As electricity is the motor the requirements of ventilation are reduced to a minimum, and as the railways form open cylinders from station to station, and the trains are of approximate cross-section, they constitute loose pistons moving always in the same direction, with the result that a ventilating current is established."

"How do you propose to equip your railway?"—"The plans include trains composed of ten carriages, equipped with independent intermediate trucks, by the use of which the perpendicular tunnel dimensions may be limited to 9 ft. 6 in., and propelled by independent electric motor trucks attached to either end of the train, by which device change of engines at the termini is avoided. The carriages will be constructed of the non-resonant, non-breakable material described, upon steel frames, will be entered by side doors level with the platform, the floor of the carriage being less than one foot above the rails, will be spacious and comfortable, and lighted by incandescent lamps. The style and form of carriage we have devised have the advantages of greater stability than the ordinary vehicle, owing to the centre of gravity, being lower and practical indestructibility, as the material cannot shatter in the case of a collision. Our special equipment permits a reduction of one-fifth in excavation on the standard section, a corresponding decrease in perpendicular masonry and metallic sections, and diminishes the number of steps for access, and avoids interference with important sewers. The 'way' stations have an ascent or descent of but eleven feet to the platform."

GOOD FOR TRADE.

"If you do not damage the contiguous property, will you not interrupt trade and traffic while building the railway?"—"Very little indeed, for our method is to proceed by sections, so that the traffic is never stopped, and it should be remembered that our side galleries will for the future prevent the constant opening of the streets to get at the underground pipes."

"The shopkeepers of Oxford-street are possibly afraid that your railway may carry their customers away from them."—"Possibly that fear has influenced the opposition, but it is all moonshine. A service such as we project will bring them trade instead of diverting it. If the public can get along rapidly, and have only a few steps to take to get down to a station, they will all the more readily travel to the particular place of business they want to get at. We would have frequent stoppages on one line and express trains on the other, so that those who wanted to shop and those who desired to get out to the suburbs would both be suited."

"It has been said that you begin nowhere and end nowhere. Isn't there some point in that criticism?"—"It appears so: but this is only the initial section of a much larger scheme. We had not time to prepare more, and perhaps it is as well that the principle should be fought out on this part. We start from the top of St. James's-street, in Piccadilly, pass along Shaftesbury-avenue, through Broad-street, to High Holborn, and finish at the circus, a distance altogether of 1¾ mile. But when that part is complete we would extend the line Cityward in the one direction, and in the other, westward along Oxford-street and Piccadilly, with cross-lines at say Park-lane and other points. By the present plans we will have stations at the corner of St. James's-street, Piccadilly-circus, Cambridge-circus, Museum-street, Chancery-lane, and Holborn-circus."

"By the present plans you do not propose a four track?"—"No, we are contenting ourselves at present with one up and one down line, but we will so build that when prepared to double the track there will be no difficulty."

We may note in conclusion that a bill for an electrical subway railway was before Parliament in 1883, when the opposition of the Metropolitan Board of Works prevailed. On that occasion Mr. L. Isaacs, M.P., gave evidence in support of the bill, but he appears as an opponent of the present scheme. The creation of subways would obviously be a great boon to the community a part from the conveyance of passengers. If all the underground pipes could be placed in subways, they could be reached with ease without having continually to open the roads, and the problem of overhead wires would also be solved. The purposes to which electricity is being applied are multiplying every day, but the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of overhead wires in London prevents their adoption. In New York, where wires by the thousand are stretched over the streets, there are a host of conveniences which are denied to Londoners. News agency "tickers," messenger calls, private as well as public telephones, burglar and fire alarms, and other electrical contrivances, are to be found in all well appointed offices and even private houses, but in London the multiplication of overhead wires is a barrier to the general adoption of these accessories of civilization. Given a safe and permanent place to lay down the wires, the capital would no doubt be forthcoming to establish the various services indicated.

THE SHEIKH UL ISLAM.

I see (writes a correspondent) the Sheikh ul Islam at Cairo is dead, a very great authority in Mahommedanism, because of the influence he exerted through the El Azhar University. I once saw him exercise his authority in a very comical way. A woman slave had run away from his son's house, had got her papers of freedom from the Egyptian Government, and had taken service in Cairo. Her old owner and his wife teased and threatened her new master and his wife, and they thought to protect her to some degree by getting her married. But the Government freedom does not cover the right to marry or to inherit property, and by the Cadi's law she was not legally married. So her former owner summoned her before the Cadi's Court for immorality, and the danger arose of her being seized, imprisoned, flogged, and put back into slavery. Her master appealed to the police, and I, with a friend, was authorized to attend at the trial and quietly watch what went on. We were not to make ourselves in any way more than spectators. So we drove to the court at the right time and found crowds waiting for their different causes to be heard. We were an unusual sight and attracted much attention as we awaited the late leisure of the judges. About an hour too late they came—the Cadi, the Sheikh ul Islam, and some other official. They placed themselves at one end of a large room lined with divans. The Cadi squatted in one corner, the clerk at another, and the Sheikh ul Islam between, propping his elbow on pillows. Then his son appeared, accompanied by a man whom we had heard he had hired in the street as a witness after he saw us appear. The woman and her husband and their master came in, and one or two ushers of the court. And there we sat, trying to look as much as possible as if we were of no consequence. The trial went on. The witness swore he had been the woman's husband for two years. The woman swore she had never seen him before, and that the other was her husband. The judges crawled on all fours along the divans to consult and crawled back again. We were told to go out while the court considered its verdict. Then the woman was told to stand up with the husband on one side and the witness on the other, and both men were told to divorce her at once. Then the Cadi came to us and asked if that was satisfactory. The Sheihk ul Islam's son looked ill-pleased at us. And a week later the woman was married by the Cadi to her husband with the consent of her former owner, the shiehk's son, which made the ceremony legal for all purposes.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE
This Old-established Article retains its position as "the finest Cocoa in the market." It is unequalled in purity and flavour, and is very Economical. It will bear the strictest Chemical test, and keeps in all Climates.
COCOATINA.
Retailed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

TOWER TEA.
"A daily treat."
See Trade Mark "A Tower of STRENGTH" on every packet.
SPECIAL SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION through the Company's Agents.
GENUINE, REFRESHING, WHOLESOME TEA.
TOWER TEA ONCE USED IS ALWAYS USED.
1s. 4d. per lb. Wholesome Tea. 1s. 8d. per lb. Powerful Tea. 2s. per lb. Fine First Crop Tea.
Of Agents in every district in the United Kingdom.
Central London Agents, SPIERS and POND (Ld.), 11 and 12, Water-lane, Blackfriars, E.C.
Where vacancies may exist agents are appointed by the Great Tower-street Tea Company (Limited), 5, Jewry-street, London, E.C., to whom all applications should be made.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS
25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

KARN AMERICAN ORGANS.—Charming music exponents for the home. FULL warranty. Handsome artistic cases. Prices and terms to suit all requirements.—SCHREIBER PIANO & ORGAN CO., 3, Newman-st., Oxford-st., W.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM WALTZ.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM. By THEO. BONHEUR. Splendidly Illustrated. This most charming Waltz has become the success of the Season, and the rage of London. Performed with overwhelming applause at all the Exhibitions, Promenade Concerts, &c. 2s. net. Band and Military parts now ready.
LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Linsay Lennox). "One of the most popular songs of the day."—*St. James's Gazette.*

MR. SIMS REEVES will sing Linsay Lennox's popular song, LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Jan. 25. "It has much to recommend it."—*St. James's Gazette.* 2s. net.
London Music Publishing Company, 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MADAME MARIE ROZE will sing Linsay Lennox's popular song, LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM, at Oldham, THIS EVENING and nightly on tour. "It has much to recommend it."—*St. James's Gazette.* 2s. net.
London Music Publishing Company, 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA and FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description.
Illustrated List free.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

A SCOTCH DISH, Oatmeal Porridge; An AMERICAN DISH, Maize Mush—Cooked to perfection at the ALPHA VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT, 23, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Oxford.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, especially in Relation to its Sanitary Administration. By ERNEST HART (Chairman of the National Health Society, &c.). Price 6d.
W. H. ALLEN and Co., Waterloo-place, S.W.

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF for the New Year, and buy the Guide to Health, Wealth, and Happiness contained in the pages of TRADE, FINANCE, AND RECREATION, the best penny journal of the day, and do not forget to compete for the £5 Bonuses. Every Wednesday. Of all Railway Bookstalls and Newsagents, or 1½d. by post.—35, Mark-lane, E.C.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE is the original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 3d.; in envelope, 4½d.—Address, "Editor," 40, Lamb's Conduit street, London, W.C.

FULLERTON AND SMITH. LAST WEEK.—MEETINGS NIGHTLY, at Eight, in EXETER HALL. Band. Choir. 3,000 free seats. Bible Readings, Tuesday, Thursday, 3.30. Song service, Saturday. Special services, Sunday.

A Wonderful Medicine.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*
Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills never fail to afford relief in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy. Under their wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine cleanses the whole mass of blood, which in its renovated condition carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH, and Co., of 43, Charing-cross, S.W., and Messrs. MARTIN and Co., of 68, Lombard-street, E.C., are authorized to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS, as Bankers for the Company, for the undermentioned Shares, the LISTS for which will OPEN this DAY, Tuesday, the 22nd January, and CLOSE on Thursday, the 24th January.

THE CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT and CHAMBERS COMPANY (LIMITED).—(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1888, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.) Capital £200,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £10 each, payable—£1 on application, £4 on allotment; and the balance as required, but at not less than two months' notice.

The Directors will consider the application of any Shareholder desirous of paying up in full at time of allotment.

DIRECTORS.
A. L. Noel, Esq. (late Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite), 84, Elm-park-gardens, S.W.
E. P. Stringer, Esq., Director Mutual Life Assurance Society, 12, Tregunter-road, S.W.
J. Crofts Ingram, Esq. (Messrs. Ingram, Harrison, and Ingram), 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.
H. C. Richards, Esq., Barrister, 2, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, E.C.
Edward Robson, Esq., J.P. (Trustee Moors' and Robson's Brewery, Limited), Newlands, Hull.
J. Lidiard, Esq. (Messrs. Lidiard and Co.), Clapham-common, S.W., and 7, Great James-street, W.C.
*Thomas Clarke, Esq., D.L., late Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 33, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.
* Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross, S.W.
Messrs. Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.
BROKERS.—Sir R. W. Carden and Co., 3, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Wyatt and Barraud, 7, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Quilter, Welton, and Co., Moorgate-street, E.C.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—W. T. Newman, Esq. Offices—63 and 64, Chancery-lane, W.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the business now known as the Chancery-lane Safe Deposit, and in addition thereto of acquiring for the purposes hereinafter explained the whole of the block of buildings, hotel, and offices (under the central portion of which the Safe Deposit Stronghold is constructed), as described in the prospectus.

The total gross rentals of buildings (calculating upon the low basis of the scale of rentals of the portions now let) amount to		£25,166
And the total gross income from the Safe Deposit in its present form when all are let		10,500
Total gross income when all let		£35,666
Deduct total outgoings		9,303
Total estimated net income of the property when fully let		£26,363
The gross rental of the buildings and the Safe Deposit at Michaelmas, 1888, amounts to		£27,564 0 0
Deduct ground rent, less tax	£4,120	
Rates, taxes, water	£2,948	
Insurance	187	
Management of the Safe Deposit	943	
Electric lighting	281	
	4,359	
		8,479 0 0
Total net income of property at Michaelmas, 1888		£19,085 0 0

The eminent valuers, Messrs. Cluttons, of Whitehall place, have recently been instructed to report upon the property, and their valuation, made impartially as between buyer and seller, amounts to £350,000, which figures they explain would be considerably increased as the property becomes further let and developed. Their report and valuation can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company, or at the Company's Offices.

Messrs. Quilter, Welton, and Co. have examined the books, leases, and accounts of the vendor, and the following is a summary of their report, addressed to the Directors of the Company, viz.:—

The rents as at Michaelmas last, adding subsequent lettings, come to about		£16,871 0 0
A portion of the vacant property is to be taken by the vendor on a three years' lease at about		10,693 0 0
Agreed total		£27,564 0 0
The expenses come to about		8,479 0 0
Balance		£19,085 0 0

and such under the terms of the agreement should be the net revenue derived from the property, save that there may be some losses by bad debts and vacancies, and some additional expenses, especially in respect of increased assessments; per contra, there will be the benefit of rentals which may arise from the unlet portions of Nos. 70, 71, 72, and 57, 58, Chancery-lane, and from No. 13, Southampton-buildings, and the additional rents to the amount of £788 per annum, which, under existing agreements for letting at an advancing rental extending over a period of three years, will become payable.

The interest on mortgages of £250,000 will amount to		£10,625
Dividends of 6½ per cent. per annum on a capital of £110,000 (being the amount proposed to be called up) would absorb		7,150
		£17,775

Against the present net income of £19,085 This Company offers an exceptional opportunity to *bona-fide* investors, considering the sound nature of the security. The property will be conveyed direct from the vendor to the Company as from the 29th September last.

Application will be made in due course to the London Stock Exchange for a settlement and quotation.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares can be obtained at the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, and Secretary of the Company.

January, 1889.

THE STOCK and SHARE AUCTION and BANKING COMPANY (Limited), 58, Lombard-street, E.C., deals in every description of financial security at net prices, but makes a speciality of everything South African. It has agents in most of the Transvaal commercial centres. The *Weekly Bulletin* is the only paper in the entire world that has persistently, week after week for years past, prophesied the present state of the South African Mining Market. It is the property of the above Company. Price one penny, or 6s. 6d. per annum, post free.

Mr. Jones, the secretary of the Company, is now in the Transvaal, and can get reports upon properties of every description throughout South Africa by telegram or otherwise.

KENNETH FFARINGTON BELLAIRS, Managing Director.

Established 1808
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCHE.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES OPENED on SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1889, and will CLOSE on or before THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1889, for Town, and FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1889, for the country.

The Vendor will, at the option of the Directors, take the whole of the present issue of Ordinary Shares in part payment for the Properties and Businesses acquired by the Company.

The Shareholders in this Company have the unusual advantage of acquiring a valuable patent, which bids fair to revolutionize the Mineral Water and Bottling Trade, and at the same time participating in a well-established and profitable commercial undertaking.

ALLAN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND BIRMINGHAM.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL - - - - - £60,000 in 12,000 SHARES of £5 EACH,

Of which 8,000 are Ordinary Shares and 4,000 are Preference Shares, entitled to a cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and one-third of the Surplus Profits after 10 per cent. has been paid on the Ordinary Shares.

ISSUE OF 4,000 PREFERENCE AND 5,000 ORDINARY SHARES.

The remaining £15,000 Ordinary Share Capital is reserved for future issue in case it should be thought desirable to further extend the Company's property.

The Shares are payable as follows:—10s. on Application; £2 on Allotment; £1 5s. in one Month; £1 5s. in two Months; or the Shares may be paid in full on Allotment, the dividend being calculated from date of payment.

The dividends on the Preference Shares will be payable half-yearly. The dividends on the Ordinary Shares will be payable yearly, but the Directors have power to pay interim dividends.

Directors.

WILLIAM JOHN HAMMOND, Esq., Brandwood Grange, King's Heath, near Birmingham (Director of the United Breweries Company (Liverpool), Limited).

JAMES M. HENDERSON, Esq., Proprietor of Vine's Hotel, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, and 81, Lime-street, Liverpool.

ALLEN WILSON, Esq., Chinthurst, Herne-hill, Surrey (Director of the Wiltshire Brewery Company Limited, and Henry Pound, Son, and Hutchins, Limited).

CHARLES W. SPENCER, Esq., Shenley House, Brighton.

*JOSEPH DEEKS, Esq. (formerly Manager to the late Hiram Codd, Mineral Water Manufacturer and Patentee of Codd's Ball Stopper), Thomas-street, Mile-end, London, E. (Managing Director).

* Will join the Board on completion of the purchase.

Bankers.

LLOYDS BARNETTS AND BOSANQUETS BANK (LIMITED), Colmore-row, Birmingham.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK (LIMITED), London-road, Liverpool and Branches, and London Agents.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (LIMITED), Lothbury, London, E.C.

Brokers.

Messrs. LEWIS, LEVY, and CO., Stock Exchange, and 5, Drapers'-gardens, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

Solicitor.

J. THOMAS WATSON, Esq., 23, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Auditors.

Messrs. JOHN F. LOVERING and CO., Chartered Accountants, 77, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

Liverpool Manager.—Mr. JOSHUA TOWNSEND.

Birmingham Manager.—Mr. WALTER SCOTT.

Secretary.—Mr. C. BROWN.

Registered Offices.

HARE PLACE, SCOTLAND ROAD, LIVERPOOL.

Temporary London Offices.

15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Works.

LONDON: Thomas-street, Mile End New Town, E.

LIVERPOOL: Hare-place, Scotland-road, and Nash-street.

BIRMINGHAM: Abbotsford Works, Mark-lane and Pershore-street.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the valuable invention of Mr. Joseph Tabrar, viz.:—An improved Cork Stopper for Mineral Waters, Bottled Beers, &c., which is one of the simplest and at the same time most useful inventions of modern times. Its advantages are so apparent that it has only to be made known to command an enormous sale, and in order to at once introduce it to the notice of the public, and thoroughly push it, the Company has purchased extensive Mineral Water and Bottling Works at London, Liverpool, and Birmingham, with the leases, buildings, plant, machinery, stock, and goodwill thereof, and the benefit of all existing contracts.

The Company will acquire—

1. The valuable patent rights above referred to for the United Kingdom, together with all improvements which may from time to time be made.
2. The extensive Mineral Water Manufacturing and Bottling Business carried on by Messrs. Allan and Co., at Hare-place, Scotland-road, and Nash-street, Liverpool, together with the Lease, Plant, Machinery, Rolling Stock, Horses, Manufactured Stock and Materials, with the Valuable Home and Colonial connection. Messrs. Allan's Sales last year amounted to over 110,000 dozens (1,320,000 bottles).
3. The business of Messrs. Deeks and Co., of Thomas-street, London, E. The premises are held on a lease at a ground rent of £80 per annum, and are exceedingly well situated and adapted for the trade. The factory is fitted with excellent modern plant and machinery; and in addition there is the usual rolling stock, horses, manufactured stock, and materials.
4. The Business of Mr. Walter Scott, of Abbotsford Works, Mark-lane and Pershore-street, Birmingham, which is well established and exceedingly profitable. The premises, of which the Company acquires a valuable lease, cover an area of 40,000 feet superficial. The purchase includes the Plant, Machinery, Fixtures, Trade Utensils, Rolling Stock, Horses, Stock, &c.

There is an ample supply of pure water at each of the factories, and at the Birmingham Factory an Artesian Well has been sunk at very considerable cost.

The Plant and Machinery, which is by Barnett and Foster, Haywood and Tyler, Dan Rylands, Chapman and Foote, Galloway, Fairhurst, and other eminent Mineral Water Engineers, includes Engines, Boilers, Generators, Gasometers, and Purifiers, Double-action Plunger Pumps, Copper Cylinders, Filling Machines, Troughs, Galvanized and Slate Tanks, with Coils and Filters, Steam Jackets, Pans, Bottles, Crates, Casks, Horses, Vans, Floats, Harness, &c., &c.

The Directors have received the offer of extensive Mineral Water Businesses at Manchester, Derby, Burton-on-Trent, and Southampton; and the Directors contemplate establishing Factories at Bristol, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other leading cities.

It will therefore be seen that the Company will have an immediate market for its manufactures, and the corks will also be supplied to other manufacturers under Royalties, from which a considerable revenue may be confidently anticipated.

The invention is so simple and inexpensive, and at the same time so efficacious, that it bids fair to revolutionize the trade. Barrett's Screw Stopper, Codd's Patent Glass Stopper, and several others, have met with great support on account of their convenience; but notwithstanding this many large firms have refused to adopt it, as the composition and India-rubber used are considered by many to give an unpleasant flavour to the Beer or Mineral Water, and the old-fashioned and inconvenient wired cork is still in enormous demand.

This patent will surmount all the objections which have been urged against patent stoppers, as, unlike all others, it consists of a simple cork inserted in a screw-neck bottle about half-way, the cork having a piece of thin tinned iron forced through the centre, thus keeping it from breaking when turned; the metal does not go to the bottom of the cork, and consequently does not come in contact with the liquor. No wire is required, the grip of the screw-neck bottle on the cork being sufficient to stand the highest pressure contained in beer, or in which mineral waters are bottled.

In addition to the convenience of a cork which can be drawn without a corkscrew, without having to untwist wire, free from all accidents, it can be supplied even cheaper than the old-fashioned wire cork, as the wire costs considerably more than the metal used in the Patent Cork.

The arrangement has been thoroughly tested by the Directors, all of whom are largely interested in the Mineral Water and Beer Trade, and several large Licensed Victuallers, and they are thoroughly satisfied as to the success of the Patent, and have promised to give the Company their support.

The Mineral Water trade is an exceedingly profitable one, and in several cases, where, like the present, it has been worked in conjunction with a Patent Stopper, large fortunes have been realized. Hitherto, very few firms have been willing to dispose of their businesses to Joint Stock Companies, consequently figures are difficult to obtain. The "Stock Exchange Year Book" for 1889, however, states that Batey and Co., Limited, pay dividends of 10 per cent. per annum on a paid-up ordinary share capital of £61,200, in addition to 6 per cent. on the preference capital. The Shares of J. Schweppe and Co., Limited, are privately held, and no official information is obtainable, but the Company is known to be earning large profits.

The consumption of Mineral Waters and Bottled Beers has now reached enormous proportions. Since the introduction of patent stoppers there has been an active demand for cheap bottled Beers, and the sales of one London firm alone, who are owners of a screw stopper, are stated to have increased from 1,692,000 bottles in 1882 to 8,520,000 bottles in 1885, and to have exceeded 10 millions of bottles in 1887.

The books of Messrs. Allan and Co., Messrs. Deeks and Co., and Mr. Walter Scott have been examined, on behalf of the Company, by Messrs. John F. Lovering and Co., of 77, Gresham-street, London, E.C., the well-known Chartered Accountants, and a copy of their report may be seen at the Company's Offices.

Through the influence of the Directors, the Company has made arrangements to supply the whole of the licensed houses belonging to the United Breweries Company, Liverpool (Limited), and the Wiltshire Brewery Company (Limited), numbering about sixty. It will thus be seen that the business will at once be substantially increased.

The average sales of the three concerns now exceed £13,600 per annum, and the present net profits alone are sufficient to pay 8 per cent. on the entire Preference Capital. This is without taking into account the trade of the above houses, the increased business which must unquestionably be done so soon as the Patent Cork is known, and the royalties received from other bottlers, which will belong exclusively to the Company, the Inventor's interest having been purchased outright. The whole revenue from these sources will therefore be available for dividend on the Ordinary Shares and bonus (over and above the 8 per cent. cumulative dividend) on the Preference Shares.

The Preference Shares will carry a cumulative preferential dividend of 8 per cent. per annum; the Ordinary Shares will then be entitled to 10 per cent., after which the surplus profits will be divided as to one-third to the Preference Shares and two-thirds to the Ordinary Shares. It will thus be seen that the Preference Shareholders have the unusual advantage of investing in a well-established concern, paying them a fixed rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and participate to a substantial extent in an enterprise which bids fair to return very handsome results.

From a low estimate, in order to be well within the mark, the Directors anticipate that the Preference Shares will receive dividends of at least 12 per cent. per annum, and the Ordinary Shares 17 per cent., and the Vendor is so assured of the profitable nature of the business that he guarantees 8 per cent. on the Preference and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for three years certain.

Mr. Deeks has accepted the position of Managing Director, and Mr. Townsend and Mr. Scott will manage the Liverpool and Birmingham branches respectively; the other Directors are all practical and influential men connected with the trade, and will receive only nominal fees of 50 guineas per annum each. The Inventor has also agreed to give the Company his assistance when required.

The price to be paid for the patent rights, leases, plant, machinery, rolling stock, horses, materials, stock of mineral waters, beers, book debts, goodwill and benefit of existing contracts, has been fixed at £40,000. The Vendor stipulates for the right to an allotment of one-third of the capital, and he has such confidence in the success of the Company that he is willing, at the option of the Directors, to take the entire issue of Ordinary Shares in part payment for the properties and businesses.

The following contracts have been entered into:—1. Contract dated October 25, 1888, between Joseph Tabrar of the one part, and H. Moore of the other part. 2. Contract dated November 20, 1888, between Joseph Deeks of the one part, and the said H. Moore of the other part. 3. Contract dated November 21, 1888, between Walter Scott of the one part, and the aforesaid H. Moore of the other part. 4. Contract dated January 3, 1889, between the Newry Mineral Water Company, Limited (Allan and Co.) of the one part, and the aforesaid H. Moore of the other part. 5. Contract dated January 10, 1889, between the aforesaid H. Moore of the one part, and C. Brown, as trustee for the Company, of the other part.

The Vendor, Mr. Moore, is the Promoter of the Company, and will pay all legal, registration, and other expenses up to allotment. Contracts have been made by the Vendor in reference to the acquisition of the properties, and the formation and promotion of the Company, and others have been, and are being, entered into, in the ordinary course of business. Applicants for Shares must, therefore, be deemed to waive the insertion of dates and names of the parties to any such arrangements or contracts, and to accept the above statements as a sufficient compliance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867.

Application will be made in due course for a settlement on the Stock Exchange, and a quotation in the Official List.

Where a less number of Shares is allotted than that applied for the balance will be credited in reduction of the payment due on allotment. Should no allotment be made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association and the above-named contracts may be seen at the Offices of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, or by letter to the Secretary, briefly stating the number of Shares required, but in either case the application must be accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per Share.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Ordinary and Preference Shares may be obtained of the Bankers and Brokers, or of the Secretary of the Company, from whom all information may also be obtained.

THE GAS, WATER, and GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1888, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited.

CAPITAL £1,500,000, divided into 150,000 Shares of £10 each.

FIRST ISSUE, 75,000 shares, at £10 10s. per Share (5 per cent. premium). At this price, and on the terms of this Prospectus, 40,000 Shares have already been applied for.

Payments will be made as under:—

10s.	per Share on application.	
£2	"	allotment.*
£2	"	2nd March, 1889.
£2	"	2nd April "
£2	"	2nd May "
£2	"	3rd June "

* Of this payment 10s. will be allocated to the premium.

The premium will be carried to a Reserve Fund, out of which the preliminary expenses of the Company will be paid, and the balance will remain in the hands of the directors for investment.

The Shares now offered for subscription will be converted when fully paid up into Preferred and Deferred stock in the proportion of three-fifths of Preferred to two-fifths of Deferred. The Preferred stock will be entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and to a preferential charge as to capital, and the Deferred stock will be entitled to all the surplus net profits, after providing for the dividend on the Preferred stock.

It is proposed in due course to issue Debenture Stock to an amount equal to the subscribed capital of the Company.

Subscribers can pay up in full on Allotment. Interest at the rate of Four per cent. per annum will be allowed on such prepayment.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1889, and will be CLOSED on or before THURSDAY, the 24th, at Four o'clock.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Salt, Esq., M.P. (Chairman North Staffordshire Railway Company). Chairman.
The Hon. Evelyn Ashley (Chairman Railway Passengers' Assurance Company).
Charles Barclay, Esq. (Director National Provincial Bank of England).
John Boustead, Esq. (Director Lambeth Waterworks).
Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, Esq., 27, Austin Friars.
Lord Claud Hamilton (Deputy-Chairman Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation).
The Hon. Henry Noel (Director Gas Light and Coke Company).

BANKERS.

The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), 112, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., and Branches.
Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquet's Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, E.C., and Branches.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E.C.
Messrs. Coleman and May, 2, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Paine, Son, and Pollock, 14, St. Helen's-place, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., Lothbury, E.C.

SECRETARY.—James A. Kelman, Esq.

OFFICES.—Winchester House, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the well-known principles of a Trust Company, its object being to purchase and hold investments in Gas and Water undertakings, or other securities, as the Directors may from time to time determine.

By this system the capital of the Company will be spread over a large number of securities in such a manner that, by the principle of average, the investor will obtain a good rate of interest, without being subject to violent fluctuations in dividends, or exposed to the necessarily precarious nature of an investment in any one concern, however sound.

Powers are taken to issue Debenture stock to an amount not exceeding the amount of the share capital of the Company from time to time subscribed; and the investment of this additional sum will, after providing for the Debenture interest, place an annual surplus at the disposal of the Directors sufficient to materially increase the dividends on the Deferred stock. It is provided that all the said Securities shall stand either in the name of the Company or in the names of at least two Directors. In addition it is provided that no more than one-twentieth of the subscribed funds of the Company shall be invested in any one security.

The favour shown by investors to the Stocks of similar Trust Companies is shown by the following table:—

	Present price.	
	5 per cent. Preferred Stock.	Deferred Stock.
Foreign and Colonial Government Trust	127	140 paying 7 p.c.
Mercantile Investment and General Trust	118	119 " 7 p.c.
Foreign, American, and General Trust	119	117 " 6 p.c.
American Investment Trust	119	119 " 6½ p.c.
Army and Navy Investment Trust	115	115 " 7 p.c.

The Gas, Water, and General Investment Trust will be managed on the same lines as the above and other well-known companies, the only difference being that gas and water undertakings will receive especial attention; and in all cases where the Directors think it desirable, a special report on the security will be obtained from competent engineers.

In order that the Company may start business with its capital intact and in possession of a substantial reserve fund, the Directors have decided to make the first issue at a premium of Ten Shillings per Share. It will be obvious to subscribers that nothing but advantage can accrue to the Shareholders from this decision, as the bulk of the premium will be invested in interest-bearing securities.

The charge for administration, which includes rent, Directors' fees, salaries of staff, and all current expenses, has, in the terms of the Articles of Association, been fixed at a sum not exceeding one-half per cent. upon the Share and Debenture Capital subscribed.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

No promotion expenses of any kind have been or will be incurred; the expense of incorporating the Company, and the payment of all charges incidental to the issue of this prospectus, will be forthwith discharged out of the amount to be received from the premiums.

The Articles of Association can be seen and inspected at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and at the offices of the Company, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

January, 1889.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE BANK (LIMITED)

Capital, 400,000 Shares of £5 each..... £2,000,000
Issued 200,000 Shares:—
Paid up £500,000
Uncalled 500,000 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 325,000
London Office, 117, Bishopsgate-street-within.
Bankers—Bank of England, Royal Bank of Scotland, Dublin: Messrs. Glinness, Mahon, and Co.

All banking business in connection with the Australian colonies transacted.

Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities.)
Funds—£3,210,713. Annual Revenue—£284,546.
NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
London: 5, Lombard-street, and 123, Pall-mall.
Edinburgh: 91, Princes-street.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,

27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,642.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.

The Profits paid in Cash have been exceptionally large, and at the last division averaged 196 p.c. of the annual premium, justifying the statement that a WITH PROFIT POLICY of the SUN can be had at considerably LESS THAN COST PRICE.

SPECIAL PENSION FEATURE.

For an annual payment of £33 19s. 4d. at age 30, the NEW PENSION SCHEME provides—(1) A Pension of £100 a year at age 60, or a Payment in Cash then of £1,100; and

(2) A Payment of £1,100 in the EVENT of DEATH before attaining the age of 60.

Obtain and read the Society's Prospectus.

JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, } Joint Actuaries.

COCA LEAF

Preparations.

COCA TABLETS, containing Borax, to promote action on the Throat and the Vocal Chords. 2s. 6d. per Box.

COCA ELIXIR, for making Coca Wine, the dose being 15 to 20 drops to the wineglass. 3s. per bottle.

COCA LOZENGES, without the Borax, for persons to whom its flavour would not be agreeable. 2s. 6d. per Box.

COCA TEA, in which the Coca is presented in a choice Ceylon Tea. 4s. per lb.

These preparations may be obtained of all Chemists and Grocers.

An Explanatory and Historical Pamphlet, showing the uses of the Coca Leaf, sent on application to the SOLE PROPRIETORS,

THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, 6, Conduit-st., Regent-st., W.

FAILING VISION.

THERE can be no greater mistake than to suppose that people who feel they require some optical assistance when reading must be old-sighted.

Astigmatism in various forms and unequal vision often cause trouble before middle age, and require accurate correction. The use of ordinary spectacles instead of lenses specially worked and scientifically adapted to such cases, rapidly brings on old sight and impairs the vision.

Mr. JOHN BROWNING, Author of "Our Eyes," now in its sixth edition, may be CONSULTED FREE of CHARGE, in all cases of Defective Vision, at his Consulting Rooms, 15, Kensington-crescent, W., near Addison-road Station; or his Qualified Assistant, at 63, Strand, W.C.

Why BOUILLON FLEET

Should be used in Preference to Extract of Meat.

BECAUSE Extract of Meat contains NO nutritive elements, but is merely a stimulant.

BECAUSE Bouillon Fleet, being a judicious combination of Kenmerich's Extract of Beef and Peptone of Beef, is not only stimulating, but also nutritive.

BECAUSE the nutritive value of all articles of food depends chiefly upon Peptone (Albuminoids), and according to analysis of Dr. Clark, Public Analyst of Glasgow—

BOUILLON FLEET contains

Peptone	17.23
Soluble Albuminoids	6.61

BECAUSE Bouillon Fleet is far more palatable than a Solution of Extract of Beef.

Of all Grocers, Chemists, Licensed Victuallers, Bottles, 2s. 3d., 1s. 3d., and 6d. If you find difficulty in obtaining Bouillon Fleet from your own grocer or dealer, please send order and remittance direct to FLEET and CO., 1, FENCHURCH-AVENUE (and CAMBERWELL), who will deliver free.

BOVRIL

The most Perfect Form OF CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT AT PRESENT KNOWN.

IT IS FOUND NECESSARY TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC AGAINST IMITATIONS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

SHORTHAND.

Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business-men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. Prospectus (free) and list of references. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Country letters received. A chartered accountant gives practical training in book-keeping. Prospectus post free.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's Mails, taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,913	4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA	3,876	4,000	March 15.
OROYA	6,184	7,000	March 29
ORIZABA	6,184	7,000	April 12.

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Fares from £17 17s. to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS

ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—

BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.

CALCUTTA direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.

CEYLON direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London, Naples, and Brindisi, every fortnight.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and for Naples every fortnight.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

ITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	"
BATAVIA	Four weekly
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"
ZANZIBAR	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of

INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 12, Austin Friars; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and 109, Leadenhall-street, London

CARNIVAL in ROME.—COOK'S

Conducted TOUR to SOUTH of FRANCE and ITALY, visiting Paris, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Florence, Venice, Milan, &c., in two sections, leaving London February 14 and 20. Programme for stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 89, Gracechurch-street; 35, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—TO be LET UNFURNISHED, a small HOUSE, close to, and having a view of the sea, very sheltered position, rent £50.

A larger HOUSE in an elevated position with sea view, rent £60.

A large SHOP and HOUSE on the front line; first class position for draper, milliner, &c.; rent £275.—Apply to Mr. A. NEVE, Solicitor, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, N.

President.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES.
Chairman.—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.
Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.

Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.

WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

£50 IN PRIZES.—All READERS

should send a stamped envelope for particulars of "GREAT THOUGHTS LITERARY CIRCLE," in connection with which £50 in Prizes are offered. All information may be had from W. A. HALL, Publisher of "Great Thoughts," 132, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SHOPKEEPERS may materially improve

their incomes by becoming agents for RYDER'S SEED. The best in the market. Full particulars post free.—RYDER and SON, Sale, Manchester.

TO EAST INDIA AGENTS and others.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN (23), with 6½ years' City experience, SEEKS a RE-ENGAGEMENT. First-class references.—Address A. P., 8, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

TUITION by CORRESPONDENCE.

Oxford Honour Graduate teaches English, mathematics, classics, and shorthand, &c. Terms moderate.—"B. A.," 8A, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

CARLTON CLUB.—Much relieved.

Write fully, making appointment St. George's Club, Hanover-square.

BAGATELLE.—Mahogany, eight-foot

folder, by Cremer. Indiarubber cushions Balls, cues, marker, 55s.—72, Medway-road, Old Ford, London.

PARTNER WANTED to invest from £300 to £600 in a Newspaper and Publishing

Business in the South of England. Good concern. Full particulars in confidence to "Partner," care of Clarke, Son, and Platt, 85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS WANTED.—BENNETT and CO., 49, Booksellers'-row, Strand, W.C., give the best prices for collections, old preferred. Stamps bought in large or small quantities; single rarities purchased. Best prices given.

HOW TO VAMP to Songs, Chords, &c., 1s. 6d.—ISAAC GOODHEAD, 24, Boldstreet, Alexandra-rd., Manchester. See testimonials

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.

Write to-day for Illustrated Guide, post-free. How to open respectably from £20 to £1,000. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," 11, Beech-st, E.C.—Manager, HENRY MYERS.

WASHING WANTED.—Best Drying and Sanitary Arrangements; no Machinery or Chemicals used. Lowest possible prices consistent with first-class work. References from titled families. Price list free.—Mrs. MARTIN, Park House Laundry, Kilburn-lane, Queen's Park, W. Established 1870.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your 'Lung Tonic.' It has been the only medicine used in my family for the last three years, and in all cases of colds and coughs relief has speedily been obtained.—WILLIAM HALL, Spring Villa, Hessle."

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.

Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—TUESDAY, January 22, 1889.